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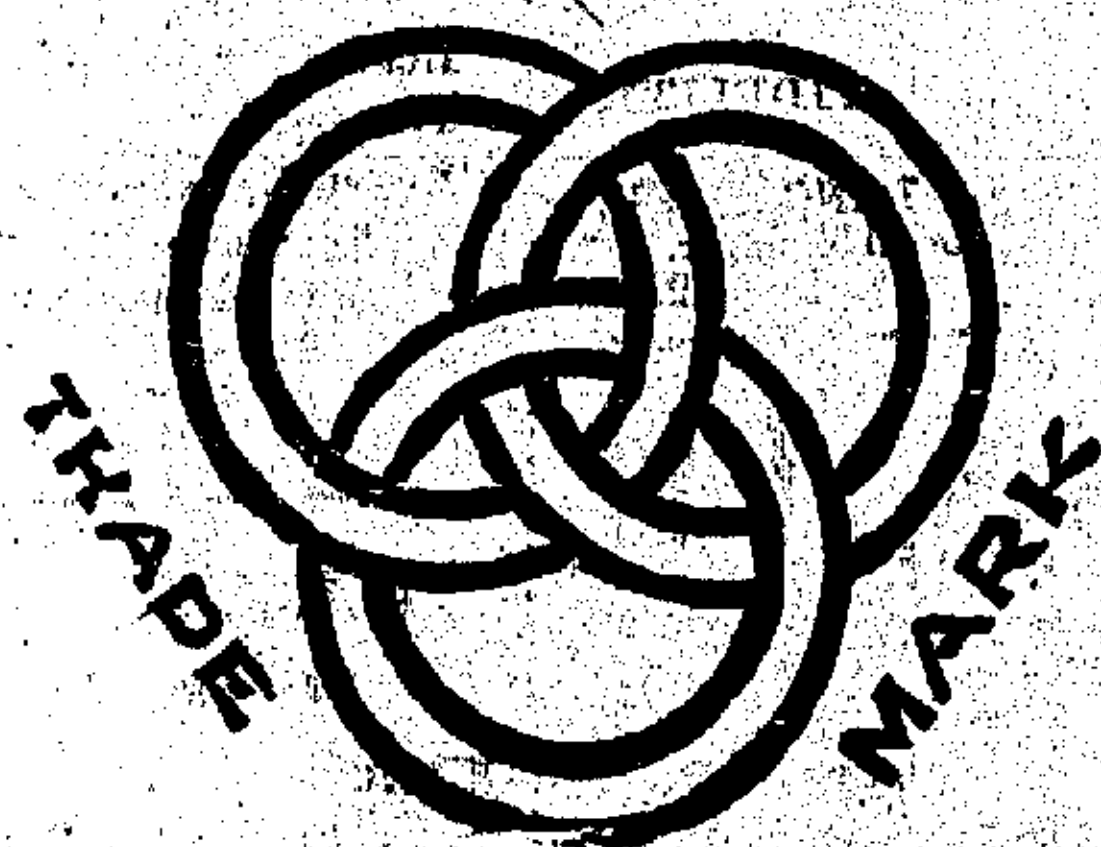
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ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

MEN ONE HOPES TO MEET AGAIN.

[BY LEANDER.]

The field of battle is the microcosm of life.

Here may a man within the space of a few hours live a career as packed with incident as any that medieval romance can show; here may a man enjoy such a moment of life as even Leonidas, of Sparta might envy; here are hope and fear and courage and despair to be tasted in a measure rarely met with in man's normal existence.

Life is a matter of years; battle of hours, sometimes only minutes. In battle, as in life, men drift into one another's ken and drift out again; only in battle the acquaintance is briefer but riveted by dangers borne in common. In life men come and go within each other's narrow circles and leave no impression behind.

The wounded, perhaps, have most to tell of these strange acquaintanceships of the battlefield, of good Samaritans who have come to them out of the Unknown, carried for a while in a shell-hole with them on some fire-swept slope, to find their wounds and give them water or a cigarette. . . . and have passed on again to the Unknown. Maybe the Samaritan never bestows another thought on the object of his compassion, but the fevered imagination of the wounded man retains every feature of his face, every modulation of his voice. In every soldier's hospital in Britain to-day there are men who one day hope to meet and thank the unknown friend that did not pass them by.

I have a little tale of kindly acts done to me, a dishevelled, muddy, incoherent, and utterly insignificant escaped lieutenant, by a succession of humble, unknown soldiers on the autumn evening that brought my military career to a temporary close. I was wounded by a shell when all was over but the shelling, when the last objective had been captured, when the day was won. It was the hour when, in the falling light, the horse ambulances struggled up over the shell-ploughed ground as near as they dare to the firing-line, when the work of evacuating the wounded from the shell-holes and trenches where they have lain helpless all day.

— Mine was a head-wound, and I was able to walk in a fashion, for at first I was quite conscious though rather shaken. When every trench has its complement of victims, livid with ghastly wounds, "walking wounded" is a very comprehensive term.

My own people brought me down to the dressing station, where the horse ambulances were waiting. But there the doctors implied me, if I could manage to struggle along on foot, to make my own way to the clearing station. They pointed to the waiting ambulance already full up with unconscious men on stretchers to the long lines of stretchers on the ground surrounding them.

So I started to hobble on alone. Suddenly I found another officer beside me, a second lieutenant like myself. He got there or where he came from I do not know, but he had been shot through the leg and found walking very painful. So we joined forces, and putting arms round one another's necks, hopped along like a pair in a three-legged race. Then, from a shell-hole on that corpse-strewn (Glorious) slope, I heard a loud "Pat!"

A battered old sapper was beckoning to us. I can see him now, with his wrinkled old face and his dirty cap, and his grizzled hair, leaning out of his shell-hole, with the smoke of a little fire wreathed about his head.

"Would you like a drop o' nice hot tea?" he said. "Would we?" The next moment we were sitting on the edge of the shell-hole, drinking hot tea out of mess-tins. I must have drunk a pint of it—it was the best drink I had ever had. True, it tasted strongly of petrol (for on the Somme the water is sent up in more or less empty petrol tins), and my companion was shortly afterwards extremely sick. But to a man with a hole in his head and a touch of temperature, who has been fighting all day, tea is an ambrosial draught.

Our good Samaritan would not accept the modest franc I offered.

"No and my mates is here!" he said, "right alongside the dressing station, as you might say, and any officer is welcome to his drop o' tea."

I had no cigarettes to offer him, but the old boy smoked a pipe, and his eye gleamed as I emptied a tinful of my best tobacco into his grimy hand. Then I left him at his work of mercy, a valiant figure, anonymous, humble, whom I shall never forget.

MOTHERLY CARE.

I resumed my pilgrimage alone, for the other officer had vanished—how and where I do not know now—a wounded man forgets so much. But a hundred yards farther on, when I was feeling very near the limit of my endurance, I fell in with a mess-waiter of my own battalion who forthwith took charge of me with the solicitude of a mother. He put his arm round my waist and supported me to a shell-hole where his mess things were, including whisky and Perrier. He chatted brightly about a thousand inconsequential things to keep my spirits up; and it was he who stopped the gunners' water-cart and asked the driver to give me a lift. He made a seat of sand-bags on the shafts and lifted me into it himself, bidding me "Good luck!" as we jogged away. Him I shall never see to thank more coherently than I could then, for a shell killed him that same night. A gentle, kindly man.

Next on my list comes the gunner who drove that water-cart. . . . he kept the horse at a walking-pace to save my aching head, and he drove a good two miles out of his way to drop me at a clearing station. No walking wounded case who claimed a lift from that driver appeared in vain, until there was not a vacant space left on tank or limber. I often think I should like to meet that man again.

At the casualty clearing station there was a boy doctor with glasses, who changed my bandages and gave me a soft chair and hot soup and all the cigarettes in his

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOW THE RUMANIAN OIL

WELLS WERE WRECKED.

COL. NORTON GRIFFITHS AND HIS HAMMER.

[BY HAMILTON FYFE.]

During the last week I have been in bed only twice, so if these pictures and impressions are a little disjointed I think I may reasonably ask to be forgiven.

As I look back, these seven days seem like a nightmare born of the huge flares of burning petrol, lakes of petrol, rivers of petrol, set on fire of set purpose in order to prevent the enemy from getting lubrication oil.

I fancy it is the destruction of the petrol industry of Roumania which will have the deepest imprint on my imagination. I have been with armies in retreat before. It is always a hateful experience. This retreat was hastier than the others I have seen, but in essentials not different. The attack on the oil-fields was something entirely new. I had tried to picture it to myself beforehand, but without any success. The reality was such as no man's mind could have conceived in advance. Even to convey any idea of it is difficult after it has happened.

The whole business appears to me now so fantastic that I catch myself doubting if it really did happen. That it could be possible to wipe out completely the slowly-built up result of years upon years of thought and labour, of highly trained intelligence and highly skilled labour, has never occurred to me. When I heard the talk first of what could be done to prevent the oil falling into the enemy's possession, I had a vision of tanks set alight, of derricks at the well-heads demolished, of vigorous destruction.

Destruction of that which has been created by man's energy for the satisfaction of the world's needs, of that which provides profit and wage for hundreds of thousands of people and so enables them to live, must be a hideous, saddening spectacle. That the wrecking was beyond all question necessary made the case no better. It added to it a horrid irony.

We were forced to defend ourselves against barbarians by barbarous means. To leave the oil-wells untouched would have been a crime. The Germans and their dupes need lubricants very badly. These were the only oil-fields from which they could get them in any quantity. They would have benefited by the products of the Roumanian wells for as long as they occupied the oil district. Then they would have destroyed the industry themselves so as to prevent the Allies from making use of it.

It was therefore an urgent matter, when the enemy flood came pouring over the Roumanian plain sweeping the Roumanian Army before it, to set about destruction with vigour. Fortunately a very vigorous man was sent out from England to direct it. Colonel Norton Griffiths surprised me not only the Roumanians by his energetic methods; he surprised the Americans as well. To see him wielding a big hammer, swinging it round his head, and smashing up machinery with it, just to show how the work ought to be done, made one poetical mind-manager describe him as being "in love with ruin."

Neither weariness nor danger could daunt him. When the petrol in basins would not light quickly, he took bottles of straw, thrust them into it, and set them alight, escaping just in time. His helpers were worthy of their chief. The task of destruction was worse for them, since they had themselves helped to build; but they went at it with a fury of determination to leave nothing of what they had built to aid the enemy.

"It was pretty hard," one of them said, on the morning after the finish of the wrecking process at Mureny, the most productive of the oil district, "it was pretty hard to break up one's home, furniture, books, grand piano, everything. But we did it thoroughly, by Jove! Millions of pounds' worth of property destroyed in a few days. Oil burnt, wells blocked, machinery demolished, refineries put out of action. Some wreck, believe me." All over the country round about the smoke of the bonfires burned day into night. At Targoviste, 20 miles distant, there rolled over the town, at four in the afternoon, a dense black fog which hid the day.

In Bucharest the population could scarce believe the tale that came from Ploesti, the oil town. They had heard for the first time the day before the murmur of trying to keep their spirits up they had the accounts of the wrecking. They knew now there was little hope of saving the capital. —Daily Mail.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Scoutmaster J. M. Braga has received a letter from ex-Scout A. P. Demee, who is "somewhere in France," in which the writer says he is very well and sends his "chin-chins" to all his friends. He asks them to note his change of address:—Demee Reg. d'Line, Demee Compagnie, 3eme Section, Sector Postal 83, France.

case, and was charmingly affable, though he had been working for twelve hours without intermission. He told me his name and hospital, and I have forgotten both. . . . but I have a mental photograph of his cheery face and great goggles, and some day, perhaps, we shall meet in London, and then the entertaining will be "on me."

After these impressions grew hazy, and faces and names and surroundings all fade away. But there was a strapping young Grenadier private who took charge of me when my senses were failing, and I can remember his arm about my waist as he led me gently into some kind of field ambulance, where there was a very shadowy R.A.M.C. orderly with a very pronounced Dublin accent. Their faces have gone from me. . . . but I shall never forget their personalities, soothing and kindly and disinterested. No doubt of their hour, or the hour of any other of these good Samaritans in this narrative, comes in this war, what they did to a humble second lieutenant will be remembered. May to them be done even as they did! —Daily Mail.

THE STATES REVISITED.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

A PUZZLED COUNTRY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF
"THE TIMES."]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Over the mountains and one comes into the war zone. It is a curious and interesting circumstance to discover that a quick and alert interest in the European war is confined to the Eastern and Western seaboard of the United States.

In the East the interest is direct, and grows out of the close relations—business, personal, social, and economic—between the belligerents and the persons living in that part of the country. As has been repeatedly testified, the East is firmly pro-Ally in its sentiments. This alert interest extends to the Alleghenies, but does not surmount them.

Here on the Western seaboard, on the Pacific Slope, the interest in the war is almost as keen, but sympathy with either of the belligerents is not nearly so clearly defined. The Pacific Coast interest, in the war, is in a manner of speaking, an indirect interest, and possibly is derived from its acute and direct interest in Japan. The attitude of the people here towards the belligerents in Europe is one suspects, more or less directly influenced by their watchful attitude towards Japan. They know, of course, that treaties of alliance exist between Great Britain and Japan, and between Russia and Japan. They do not know clearly the full purport of these treaties. They do not know what would be the attitude of Russia in the event of any clash of interests between Japan and the United States. They are impressed very deeply with the belief that in any conflict between Japan and the United States, California and this coast would bear the brunt of it. All this coast, too, is more deeply concerned about Japan's relations with China than any other part of the United States.

After a great fight, which strongly aroused this coast, and over the protest of the Federal Government at Washington, California passed a law prohibiting Japanese from owning land in this State. It is commonly felt here, I think, that the acceptance of this situation by the Japanese Government is only temporary, and that at a more convenient season the question of whether Japanese may own land here will be reopened. If and when the question is reopened the popular belief here is that an international problem will be presented for solution.

THE PUBLIC AND THE WAR.

One finds in such expressions as the following in the leading newspapers an evasion of a direct emotional participation in events in Europe:—

"When ships are torpedoed nowadays the news is not a shock. When a death list containing hundreds of thousands of names is made public it does not become the most important news of the day. Massacres, disasters, and large-scale outrages pass rather lightly over our heads. Some hundreds or thousands of people are killed in an earthquake in Pondicherry, and it does not even induce us to look up 'Pondicherry' on the map. Nature can commit no act of destruction that deserves to be compared with war, and we have been reading of war until all our nerves are blunted. Days follow day, and with each day comes the maddening snuffing out of some thousands of human lives—more than were lost in the Titanic. Week follows week, and the totals mount, but what do they mean? People defend themselves from the truth by philosophy. It is never a whole life that a bullet or a shell cuts short. Death might have arrived in a less kindly form. It cannot be wholly undesirable to die purposefully in defence of what seems right. And so on. Never do we understand the whole moral and physical horror. Our limited sympathies and imaginations come to our relief. One could not realize the war and live and be sane."

Any survey of the present state of mind in the United States would be incomplete that did not take note of a curious suppression of sentiment that one encounters in widely unrelated quarters. This country bears, I think, and certainly cherishes, the reputation of being one of the most outspoken countries in the world. Free discussion and freedom of opinion are supposed to be birthrights. Yet here by a happy chance I met a man, distinguished in his own field, at home and abroad, who suddenly, in his own library, burst out with the confession that he had been suffering under an internal suppression of wrath against the Germans ever since the war began. I ventured to ask him why he had suppressed his feelings, why he had not spoken out, and to my astonishment he was puzzled and taken aback by the inquiry. He did not know. A convention, he said vaguely, had been laid upon everybody not to talk about or show any feelings about the war. By whom? one asked. He did not know, but was sure everybody felt the ban. This was corroborated later by others.

I, too, had noticed this singular phenomenon in making my zig-zag journey across the continent from New York. Men in speaking strongly about the war and their sympathies unconsciously lowered their voices. Some looked about them warily and even furtively if they were in a public room where they might be overheard. One had found before reaching California, were conscious of the same smothering, intangible influence. They said that by tacit consent in the Faculty Clubs and other gathering places where free and unrestricted speech might be looked for as a matter of course, men did not talk about their sympathies in the war. One sought an explanation, but in vain.

Sometimes the reply would be that President Wilson had laid an injunction upon the country at the very beginning of the war that they must not only act as neutrals but think neutrally. Of course, as an explanation, this is grotesque and absurd. There is some deeper cause that even the men who felt themselves suppressed cannot lay a finger upon. My distinguished friend here was longing to go east to New York or Boston, to get an opportunity to speak out and free his mind. I asked him why he did not hire a hall here for that purpose. He did not know, but he was sure that such a thing could not be done.

WAITING FOR A LEAD.

One does not pretend to explain this curious and puzzling condition, but it exists. It may be due to a lack of intellectual leadership; it may be due to the unsettled and undetermined state of mind in which the whole country finds itself. This lack of a drift or tendency of national popular opinion in any direction may be due to the widespread general ignorance of foreign affairs and foreign relations and a natural diffidence on the part of men to speak out until certain national leaders of popular and public opinion have spoken. It is not a wholesome condition. The two candidates for the Presidency at the last election would have rendered a public service if they had publicly debated and thrashed out the questions and uncertainties, vaguely shaped, that are at the back of everybody's mind. Such a discussion would have brought into being a healthy, alert public opinion and would have defined issues and problems that this country must face and solve.

In the circumstances it is small wonder that Europe is puzzled about the United States. The United States is puzzled about itself; it does not know clearly just now which way it will turn. It does not know clearly its duties, its obligations, and its responsibilities with respect to the world. For the present it is evading attacking the problem, yet it is clearly known that the problem must be met, and that without much longer delay. It is waiting for a word, for a clear direction from some national leader in whom it will have confidence. In the meantime it is depending upon President Wilson and hoping that he will find a way.

It is this indecision, I think, that contributes to the widespread belief and hope one finds east and west that neither side will win decisively in the European War. Having been unable to reach a clear decision for themselves, men who ate in this undetermined frame of mind hope that the belligerents will come to the same pass. An inconclusive public sentiment here would naturally hope for an inconclusive termination of hostilities in Europe.

Choosing absolutely at random from a mass of newspaper cuttings one finds views like these being written almost everywhere by way of popular guidance and education:—

"In view of all the conditions, it seems at this time useless for the United States or any other neutral country to seek to persuade the hostile Powers to end the war. They have too much at stake to give heed to any outside proposals, no matter how well meant."

"The truth is that the tremendous conflict has become a struggle between Germany and England for world-wide supremacy."

"It may be regarded as contrary to the welfare and security of the United States for either of the two chief contestants to gain a decisive victory, or in any other way to become able to dictate the terms of peace."

"Perhaps of the two Germany would be the greatest menace to the peace of America should she succeed in breaking the power of England, because Germany is ambitious to spread her dominion and acquire territory in Central and South America, and so would clash with the Monroe Doctrine to which this country is pledged."

But yet numerous occurrences in the present war, to go no farther back, have shown this country how dangerous an enemy England might be. If, through the crushing of Germany, she should become the supreme and undisputed military and naval Power of the world. So American policy—so far as public sentiment and diplomatic intercourse may accomplish anything—should favour such an early and most desirable conclusion of the war as would leave the balance of power in Europe not very different from what it was three years ago, with neither side greatly predominant."

The whole present national tendency, so far as can be said to exist, is to find the easiest way; to evade a decision.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, March 6th.—No. 2 Company.

Recruits Platoon.

Wednesday, March 7th.—Parade of Recruits selected for passing out by A.S.P. (R.).

Thursday, March 8th.—No. 2 Company.

Class of Instruction, under Inspector C. Alves.

Friday, March 9th.—No. 2 Company.

Platoon.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practice—Wednesday, March 7th.

Orchestra Practice—Thursday, March 8th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENNIFER, D.S.P. (R.).

March 5th, 1917.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S
CONFIDENCE.

Addressing the officers of the Staff on the south-western front, General Brusiloff, according to the *Russkoe Slovo*, uttered the following prediction:—"In the event of my disposal and my personal conviction warrant me in saying that I am certain—just as certain as that I am standing before you—that during the coming year the enemy will be finally and completely routed."

Summit

SHAPE No. 40.

Made with Deck top, which holds the front of the collar securely in position; ample room between the inner and outer folds, allowing the tie to slip easily on the band. To satisfy the wide demand for this collar we stock it in 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 inches deep and in quarter sizes—4 sizes to the inch.

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

What might have been a graceful and welcome compliment to the Volunteers and Reserves of the Colony has become, through somebody's blunder, a source of irritation to a few and an object of derision to many. I refer, of course, to the mention in the London *Gazette* of the services since the war of certain members of the local Auxiliary Forces. It is not that those singled out are deemed unworthy of the honour, but that others, whose work is, by common consent, at least equally entitled to recognition, have been slighted. Directly the news was published the glaring omissions were commented upon by everybody, and the only explanation that suggested itself was that the names were obtained in the same manner as the numbers in a sweep-stake are drawn. As a result of the invidious and unjust distinction, which have been made, the claims of those who have been "mentioned in despatches"—the D.S.O.s, as they are facetiously styled—have been freely questioned, and a good deal of disappointment and annoyance has been caused. The intentions of those who drew up the list may have been excellent, but the execution was as bad as it could be, and, consequently, the compliment has been robbed of its value.

From time to time tender inquiries have been made in this column as to the Committee which was appointed shortly after the war to regulate the prices of food in Hongkong. So far as I am able to gather, the Committee still exists, even though it be in a state of suspended animation, and the price-list which it issued many moons ago is valid to this very day. To set the pent-up energy of the Committee in motion it is only necessary for some aggrieved householder to report an instance of overcharging on the part of a shopkeeper; in the absence of any specific complaint it is assumed that there is nothing of which to complain. The Committee are of opinion, apparently, that the recent rise in the exchange value of the dollar is offset by the increased cost of imported commodities, freight, and war insurance. This may be true in some cases, but not in all, for the dollar has appreciated since 1915 by about 33 per cent. To take a case in point, there is no apparent reason why butcher's meat should be any dearer now than it was before the war; with a reduced demand it ought, if anything, to be cheaper.

In a Hongkong Chinese school-boy's essay on the war the following passage occurs:—"Germany is a great nation; but she might lose this war. Alone she is fighting all the world, and is keeping everyone out of her country. This is a great thing to do. The army of Germany is led by the Kaiser and his son, both great fighters, who are loved by all their men. No other ruler is leading his men in this war. The Kaiser and his son have not even been wounded, though fighting against the English, who are looked upon as great fighters. Many soldiers have been killed; this is the worst part of war." The lad has obviously been reading something besides the British newspapers in this Colony. The admiration which he expresses of Germany's prowess in the field shows the urgent need of some corrective influence in our local schools. Is any attention given, I wonder, to the subject of contemporary history. It is quite as important as the story of King Alfred's shortcomings as a cook or Henry the Eighth's matrimonial experiments.

Has a league been formed in the Colony for the purpose of fleeing unsuspecting Scotsmen? It begins to look like it. The other week I recorded the tragic end of a Chinese who tried to pick the pocket of a Scottish sergeant of the Police Reserve. Nothing daunted, another miscreant has achieved the impossible by plucking a Scotch Police Inspector as though he were a pigeon. It seems that the Inspector put a five-dollar note on a pony which brought him back about \$35. This money was carefully stowed away, but while the Inspector was following his brightening fortunes in another race that \$35 was cleverly abstracted from his hiding-place, and the pick-pocket got clear away with the booty. Thus we see that sometimes "fortune favours the brave."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

87th COY. R.G.A. v. 88th COY. R.G.A.

The teams met at the Happy Valley yesterday in the competition for the Royal Artillery Cricket Cup. The 88th Company batted first. The innings opened somewhat sensationally, Captain Taylor nicely taking Ross at cover point before a run had been scored. The best score in this innings was made by Cople who obtained twenty-two by some good hard hitting. His hits included two sevens, (all run). It was soon evident when the 88th Company took the field that they were suffering badly from lack of practice, and it was undoubtedly bad fielding that lost them the match. Storr, who made top score for the 87th Company, was missed no less than five times, before being well caught by Smith in the long field. Britnell and Southworth managed to reach double figures, and although it appeared probable that rain would prevent the match reaching a definite conclusion, the men from Stonecutters eventually won by twenty-nine runs.

88th COMPANY R.G.A.	
Sergt. Talfourd, c Taylor, b Britnell	8
Sergt. Ross, c Taylor, b Britnell	0
Corpl. Smith, b Taylor, b Britnell	8
Sergt. Davis, b Taylor, b Britnell	0
Gunn. Cople, c Saunders, b Britnell	22
Lieut. Wilkinson, b Britnell	12
Master-Gunner May, run out	0
Corpl. Griffiths, b Godden	13
Gunn. Hansford, b Britnell	1
Gunn. Rollason, b Godden, b Britnell	2
Bombr. Watson, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	74

87th COMPANY R.G.A.	
Capt. Taylor, c May, b Cople	2
Gunn. Storr, c Smith, b Talfourd	34
Sergt. Godden, b Cople	1
Gunn. Saunders, b Hansford	3
Sm. Gunn. Knight, c Cople, b Hansford	7
Gunn. Britnell, c and b Cople	14
Gunn. Southworth, run out	18
Bombr. Southwood, b Talfourd	3
R.S.M. Tatton, c and b Talfourd	6
Tptr. Perry, not out	2
Gunn. Smith, b Talfourd	2
Extras	8
Total	103

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CLUB v. NAVY.

In this match to-day, at 3 p.m., the Club will be represented by the following:—Goldenberg, Black and Railton; Rodger, Stewart and Smith; Cleme, Walker, Stalker, McTavish and Chassels. NAVY—Crocker, Cornish and Biggs; Murphy, Hollamby and Jones; Smith, Travis, Godfrey, Cleave and Daniels.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held last evening.

The Hon. Secretary presented the working account for 1916 season and it was passed unanimously.

Amounts to the extent of \$912, being deductions from sweeps, have already been sent to the War Charities Fund, and it is gratifying to find that the Club is in a position now to contribute a further \$2,000 to Charities, after withdrawal of deposits. Surplus funds retained for emergencies are all converted into War Loan.

It was decided to continue the Gymkhanas this year.

Are the winners of sweeps and other big money going to take the hint thrown out in the correspondence columns of the *Daily Press* on Saturday morning, and subscribe all or a substantial part of their winnings to War Funds? The winner, or winners, of the Championships and Derby cash sweeps would probably require a little coaxing before they relinquished all their gains, but I am sure they would not be averse from surrendering a part, if they have not already done so. The winners of the Champions sweep, I know, were all Britons, and, being in partnership, the sum they risked was infinitesimal in comparison with the handsome return they secured. They only require a reminder and something on behalf of war funds would doubtless be forthcoming. The winner of the Derby sweep on the course did not become known, but his name will appear in the books, and he might also be approached.

RODERICK RANDOM.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SUBMARINE MENACE AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

SOME Sidelights ON LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, January 22nd.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S "GARDEN SUBURB." Since Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister there has been an extraordinary speeding-up of work and energy in the Government Departments. It is seen in many directions, and will become more apparent as time goes on. Many of the old stagers in the Civil Service cannot quite find themselves. They are bewildered by the hustle which is the order of the day. They were brought up in the serene atmosphere which gave point to *Punch's* gentle sarcasm years ago:—"Why are the War Office clerks like the fountains in Trafalgar Square?" the answer being, "Because they play from ten till four."

One of the Premier's innovations is the creation of an institution known in Whitehall as the "Garden Suburb." It is a temporary building erected in the back-yard of Mr. Lloyd George's official residence, 10, Downing Street, for the accommodation of a select corps of private secretaries. Their business is to keep the Prime Minister in touch with the various Government Departments, so that he can have instant information about every development and exercise personal control. Something of the kind was rendered necessary by the reduction of the size of the Cabinet from 23 members to five. Three out of the five have no Departmental duties, an arrangement deliberately devised to enable them to sit in council daily, and, if need be, all day long. The Intelligence Department supplies any information required by acting as *officers de liaison* between the War Council and the separate Ministers, the majority of whom no longer have to report to the Cabinet, or even to the Prime Minister, unless they are specially asked.

The Intelligence Department involves no departure in the normal work of the Civil Service, but its creation doubtless means the introduction of far-reaching changes in administrative methods which will make for greater activity, promptitude and efficiency.

SUBMARINE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

In recent letters I have dealt with the food question and the measures the present Government are taking to guard against serious shortage. Although there is no scarcity anywhere in the country, nor any signs of an immediate dearth of essential commodities, it is only common prudence to take precautions. The German hope of starving us into submission is not to be taken as in any degree probable; but, all the same, there is no gain saying that the activities of their submarines are becoming inconvenient.

There is good reason to believe that the enemy has 250 submarines in commission, many of them of a very powerful type and capable of operating for several weeks away from their base. The Hun policy is to sink every ship that comes along, and for some time a large amount of tonnage has been sent under. No doubt the British Navy will in due course master the present formidable menace, as it did the earlier manifestations of piracy. The arming of merchantmen is not being neglected, although to read some newspapers one might think nothing had been done in this direction. If more has not been accomplished than appears to the man in the street it is solely because the authorities, in the first place, rightly devoted their energies to providing artillery for the armies in the field, and there were neither guns nor trained gunners to work them for all the British ships that sail the seven seas.

Our policy is, in the first place, to grow as much food as possible in Great Britain; and, secondly, to make the best use we can of the tonnage available for overseas supplies. It will be the business of the Shipping Controller to see to this, and, meanwhile, we must keep building new vessels to take the place of those which are lost.

PRO-GERMANS AT A DISCOUNT.

Few things are more instructive as an indication of the temper of the country as regards the war than the collapse of pacifist propaganda. At the outset the various peace societies who acclaimed the German as a brother worked more or less on separate lines for peace at any price. Most of the members of such organisations are cranks, or are the dupes of others.

But the non-Conscription Fellowship, which came prominently forward when the Military Service Act was passed, is on a different footing. It has been engineered with ability and energy. The professed object was humanitarian, but the real purpose to prevent recruiting, and, generally, to play the German game. Young men who suddenly discovered, on becoming conscripts, that they had a conscientious objection to killing Huns found the non-Conscriptionists powerful friends. They were primed with points, legal and religious, against the present war when they appeared before the Tribunals, and sometimes, when the occasion served, these poor and professedly pious pilgrims through a world in arms were defended by learned counsel.

The curious thing about this movement is the unlimited money behind it. Up to the present the expenditure, even on a conservative estimate, has run into six figures. Where the money comes from nobody has been able to fathom, though it may be conjectured. Newspaper offices have been literally flooded with "literature," while politicians and ministers of religion have been systematically circulated. I am glad to record that the campaign is an utter failure. There is no room in England for pro-Germans to-day, nor will there be for many a day to come.

PICTURES OF "K. O. K." The "Lord Kitchener Memorial Book," edited by Sir Hedley Le Bas, which was published a few days ago, throws some interesting sidelights on the personality of the great soldier. When Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Army General Staff, joined Kitchener at the War Office the latter said to him, "I am not at all the kind of 'K' some people think I am." This remark seems to have been justified, according to the testimony of many notable men who knew the Field Marshal over a series of years. There were other Kitcheners besides the man with the sphinx-like expression, the iron will, the chilling manner, silent, forbidding, aloof. In these papers he is shown as a humourist, a sentimentalist, and, above all, a very human and kind-hearted English gentleman.

Of course this is interesting so far as it goes; but I need hardly point out that contemporary opinion of Lord Kitchener either as a soldier or a man is of small value. Not until it is possible to look at the war across a vista of years can any sound judgment be formed of his character or his career. But this much can be said—Kitchener was the only man among the Allies who saw with clear vision the magnitude of the struggle that lay ahead and made preparations accordingly. The men who rallied to his call and enlisted in the New Armies were enrolled "For three years, or the duration of the war." The book gives us a fascinating sketch of Kitchener; "One morning in the winter of 1914-1915," considering an urgent request from the French Staff for assistance. The incident is related on the authority of the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, a representative of France in London. "The French Army," he says, "was seriously in danger of running short of a certain material and finished product which were absolutely necessary to beat back any new German onslaught." Lord Kitchener after spending the whole day thinking, planning, inquiring, gave "all he could spare"; and we get this glimpse of him in his room at the War Office in the gathering dusk, the only other persons present being the Marquis and the officer who had hurried to London with the request:—

The Secretary of State for War leans back in his chair and remains motionless, as if buried in his thoughts. Then, suddenly, in a deep and half-strangled voice, as if he were uttering agonies of pain, he slowly addresses the British officer with these following words and short sentences, which still ring in my ears and between which were great silences, as if he were gasping for breath:—"Tell Joffre . . . tell my friend, Joffre . . . that I am very sorry . . . so very sorry, that I can do no more." The Marquis, looking up from writing, saw "to his intense astonishment" that Lord Kitchener had tears in his eyes. The Field Marshal caught his look, "and, as if he were ashamed of what he considered a weakness, quickly put back his spectacles." This revelation not only presents Lord Kitchener in a new light, but it suggests the hypothesis that our subsequent shortage of shells was due in part to the help given by Kitchener to the French Army in its peril.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID SILVER PRESENTATION PLATE COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS TABLE WARE, ETC.,

INCLUDING

SWEET DISHES,

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SALVERS,

CANDLE STICKS,

TOAST RACKS,

TEA SETS,

ETC.

CASED LIQUEUR SETS,

COFFEE SERVICES,

TEAS AND TONGS,

BUTTER DISHES,

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS,

ETC.



BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE

LATEST DESIGNS.

CUTLERY CANTEENS,

CASED CARVERS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER. SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing

Sang Tai

of 8 dozen

Kwan Tye

or \$3.40 per dozen

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[942]

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 348

JUST RECEIVED:

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

RAINCOATS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, SATURDAYS included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [370]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public and to those whom it may concern that Mr. N. EMANUEL ALLAYA has this day taken over our business of Shorekeepers, etc., including the Goodwill, and will henceforth carry on the said business under the same style or firm name, and our interest and responsibility in the said concern will cease on and after that date.

THE PARSEE TRADING Co., Proprietors.

Canton, 1st March, 1917. [371]

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, bills and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in triplicate instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

[365]

LOST.

HALF-HOOP DIAMOND RING, platinum setting. Suitable reward on returning same to—

X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

359.

LOST.

ON February 19th, a WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP (dog), six months old, odd eyes, from No. 3, New Government Quarters, Wongsaikeong Road. Any person detaining the animal after this date will be prosecuted.

INSPECTOR WILDIN, Imports and Exports Office.

360.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organization of working parties for war work—whether in connection with War Charities Committee or not—to attend a Meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10.30 A.M. for the discussion of matters of general interest.

[350]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 1st March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG. The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Two Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves—

- Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of 240 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
- One President's Scholarship of Four Hundred Dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese Parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.
- Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 Dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These Scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.
- Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University Session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University. The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

[346]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Clater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1917. [344]

HONGKONG MORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the Botanic Gardens.

THURSDAY, the 8th March, at 2 to 6 P.M. Admission 51.

Lady May will present the Prizes at 5 P.M.

FRIDAY, the 9th March, at 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 Cents.

At 3 to 6 P.M. Admission 20 Cents.

The Band of the 18th Punjab will play on both days.

Tickets will be obtainable on the Ground. A. NICOL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1917. [351]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917.

Apply—LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [246]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned, and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—PEBOY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [103]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [50]

TO LET.

GOODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [66]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 53,900 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings. [221]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Candia Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [34]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 512. [12]

BIRTH.

NICOLL—At 8, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, on March 5th, the wife of Mr. CHARLES D. NICOLL, of a son. [372]

DEATHS.

REDDICK—On February 27th, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, LATE BLAZNEY, beloved youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. REDDICK, aged three and a half years.

PRICE—Miss LOTTIE W. PRICE, of the Southern Baptist Mission, died on January 22nd, in city of Baltimore, U.S.A.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 6TH MARCH, 1917.

THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

THE situation created by the continued depredations of enemy submarines, coupled with the demands made upon merchant shipping by the needs of our Expeditionary Forces, is undoubtedly causing anxiety. Vigorous steps are being taken to increase the available tonnage.

The drastic curtailment of imports, which Mr. LORD GEORGE foresaw in his recent statement to the House of Commons, is one part of the Government's programme. The Shipping Controller, by practical suggestions based upon his expert knowledge of cargo shipping, has also put in motion machinery which has already effected considerable improvements. By sanctioning deadloads, it is estimated that half-a-million tons have been added to the carrying capacity of the mercantile marine. By transforming those vessels under construction which were designed to carry passengers as well as freight into cargo ships solely another large volume of tonnage will soon be placed at the disposal of the authorities.

By standardising shipbuilding the output of our yards is being accelerated. We are also told that labour is better organised in relation to the work to be done, and that materials are likely to be in better supply now that additional iron furnaces have been lighted in order to increase the output of steel. The necessity

for these measures is everywhere recognised, and the results are easily and quickly appreciated. Reforms are also in progress in regard to the distribution and employment of shipping, with the object of eliminating all wasteful competition and subordinating private interests to the paramount needs of the State. A few weeks ago the Government opened a new department for regulating the chartering of foreign vessels in British and Allied trade. Now all charters for foreign vessels on French, Italian and British accounts have to be licensed by committees representing the three countries.

Before this regulation came into operation indiscriminate bidding on the part of individuals had caused freights in some trades to rise far higher than in others, although the voyages were of similar length. In times of peace, of course, when the natural tendency of freights in all trades is to find a common level, such discrepancies would never have existed, and the new regulations, which are stated to have had an appreciable effect already, are obviously intended to prevent unnecessary competition and to ensure that all charters of foreign vessels effected by private firms shall be in the best interests of the Allied nations. A cable published in our columns yesterday announces that the Shipping Controller now has under consideration a plan for requisitioning liners under which the owners will constitute a Committee of Management on which the Controller will be represented. By this means all competition will be eliminated and the profits, in excess of those yielded by the requisition rates, will accrue to the State. The scheme, it is stated, will be applied in the first instance, to Australasia, but there is little doubt that if, in practice, it is found effective, it will immediately be extended to all routes. In these and other ways the losses caused by enemy submarines are to be counteracted. There have, of course, been considerable additions made to our mercantile marine from time to time by the employment of interned enemy ships, by new construction, and by the purchase or chartering of neutral vessels. From an economic point of view, however, it is immaterial whether the ships carrying food-stuffs to Great Britain sail under the British flag or under some neutral flag. A more important consideration is that of the means being taken to increase the World's tonnage. The world's new tonnage last year, according to the Commercial Supplement of the Glasgow Herald, was 1,955,127. Towards this the United Kingdom contributed 592,305 tons. German returns give the total British losses since the war as more than 1,250 ships with a tonnage approximating 3,000,000. It is estimated that, by straining her resources to the utmost, Great Britain will be able to add, in standardised vessels alone, 1,200,000 tons during the present year. In the United States and Japan shipbuilding has considerably increased, and it is probable that the vessels from these two countries will bring the total of the new tonnage for 1917 up to nearly 3,000,000. In the existing circumstances, the prevention of waste is a national duty and the utilisation of ships in the interest only of the State a vital necessity, but, these two considerations allowed, there seems little danger that Germany's campaign will achieve its object or even cause much greater stringency than that which exists at present in Great Britain's essential supplies.

During the week ending March 3rd, 33 cases of small-pox (two Portuguese and the rest Chinese) were reported in the Colony, of which number 17 proved fatal. In the same period there were five Chinese cases of enteric fever, two of which proved fatal.

We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Ramsay, formerly on the staff of this paper and now acting Commissioner at Peking of the British Engineers' Association, has been laid up for three or four weeks with an attack of small-pox. The latest advices, dated February 26th, stated that his condition was critical.

Soon after midnight on the 5th inst. a fire broke out at Nos. 62 and 64, Kramer Street, Tai-kok-teui, used as a knitting factory. Both the houses were gutted. It is not known what was the cause of the fire. The extent of the damage, and whether the property was insured, is also unknown.

On and after March 12th the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturday's included.

The silver bowl presented by Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte for the best shot of the Hongkong Volunteers Reserves in practice eight of the annual musketry course, has been won by Private A. Keigwin, with the splendid score of 31 out of a possible 32. The test consisted of eight shots at 300 yards, to be shot off in a minute, and Private Keigwin scored seven bulls and an inner.

The larceny of jewellery and money to the value of \$1,780 has been reported to the police by a Chinese married woman residing at 47, Des Voeux Road Central. The woman states that between 4 and 6 a.m. on the 5th inst. some person took the key of her box, which was hanging over her bed, opened the box, and got away with jewellery to the value of \$1,708, and \$75 in money. A bank draft for \$800, which was also stolen, has been stopped.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE QUESTION OF FREE SEATS.

Last evening a special meeting of the seatholders and subscribers to St. John's Cathedral was held at St. Paul's College, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers on 28th January—that in future all seats be unreserved after five minutes before the service. There was a small attendance, only a bare quorum putting in an appearance, and this was comprised of—the Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. Dr. Lander), the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Captain Kerr, Messrs. J. M. Beck, A. H. Harris, F. B. L. Bowley, E. V. D. Parr, J. Pirry, W. L. Patterson, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Lander, Miss Innes, and Miss Lander.

The Bishop of Victoria occupied the chair, and referring to the object of the meeting, stated that at the annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers in January the Hon. Mr. Claude Sovern had brought forward a motion to make all the seats free. That motion had not been carried, but another was carried to the effect that the seats should be unreserved after five minutes before the hour of beginning the service. That involved an alteration of the regulations which required to be confirmed by a special meeting before it could come into effect. It was for the meeting to say whether it would confirm the resolution or not.

Mr. Bowley, said that in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Claud Sovern, out of whose proposal this resolution emerged, he would move its confirmation. As had already been pointed out, it would make, practically, very little difference to any seatholder, as, for some time past, all seats had been treated as free three minutes before the morning service began. It was no hardship to ask regular attenders and seatholders to be in their seats five minutes before the hour of service if they wished to get their own seats.

Mr. Parr seconded.

Mr. Harris urged that the alteration should not be confirmed. He thought it would be better to leave matters as they were for another year. At present the seats, at the morning service, were practically free to all three minutes from the bell stopping, and the arrangement had worked quite amply and harmoniously. He would say that the arrangement at the morning service should remain as it was, but that at the evening service the seats should be, practically, all free. He proposed that the suggested alteration should lie on the table and be brought up at the next annual meeting.

The Bishop said he was quite in sympathy with Mr. Harris' suggestion that the seats should be free in the evening.

Mr. Beck seconded Mr. Harris' amendment, and upon a division it was carried by six votes to four.

Mr. Harris then moved that the meeting should recommend that all seats be free at the evening service, in order to obtain a fuller attendance in the body of the Cathedral. At present, he said, the worshippers were scattered all over the building.

Mr. Bowley seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Bishop mentioned that the Rev. Mr. Griffith had been appointed as acting chaplain, in view of the Rev. Mr. Copley Moyle's departure at Easter, and the meeting adjourned.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. WANTED IN CANTON.

In Mr. Wood's Court a Chinese who is wanted by the Canton Government on a charge of murder was remanded pending instructions from the Governor.

DISHONEST "BROKER."

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Melbourne upon a Chinese, who described himself as a broker, for the larceny of \$147, as bailies. The man was employed to collect rents, and collected \$147 from one tenant which he did not account for.

WATCHMEN AT VARIANCE.

Five Indian watchmen employed at the Hongkong University were charged, along with a sixth Indian, with assaulting another Indian watchman of the University.

Mr. Gardiner appeared to defend two of the Indians, and a remand was granted, bail being fixed at \$25 each.

RESERVE INSPECTOR'S SINGLET.

Inspector Arculli, of the Police Reserve, charged a coolie with the theft of a singlet, belonging to himself, which had been removed from a clothes line at 35, Wungneichong Road. The Inspector spoke to missing the singlet and subsequently finding it hanging on a line at a house near Wanchai police station. The defendant was sitting near and witness arrested him.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the affair, and Mr. Wood, deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, discharged the coolie.

OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to export eight taels of opium, and also with being in possession of a quantity of opium in excess of the amount allowed by Government. The defendant said he was taking the opium to Shek-tong-teui, and admitted that the amount was in excess of the amount allowed.

Inspector Wilden said that the opium was contained in Government pots, which bore labels purporting to be Government labels, but there was some doubt of them.

The defendant was remanded until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida defended.

RAID ON A JUNK.

Three Chinese, two men and a woman, were charged before Mr. Melbourne, with armed robbery on a junk. It was stated by the complainant that as his junk, loaded with salt, was journeying from Shauiwan to Hongkong, a small boat came alongside and nine men boarded his vessel, giving as their reason that they were searching for opium. Then two of the men struck him on the head with the butts of their revolvers, and drove him and his folk into the hatchway. The men remained on board for a quarter of an hour, and then rowed away. They took with them \$500 in silver, \$300 in banknotes, a good deal of clothing, a gold watch and chain valued at \$50, and also a pair of gold bangles.

He did not recognise the male defendants, but the woman in the dock was his adopted sister.

The hearing was adjourned.

BIG THEFTS OF PIPING.

After being in the employ of the water department of the P.W.D. for eleven years, during which time he had been a good and honest workman, a P.W.D. Chinese employé was charged before Mr. Melbourne with the theft of 38 feet of water piping from Jubilee Road, on Sunday.

Defendant alleged that two other workmen, who had given evidence against him, stole the piping and had charged him with the theft because they had a spite against him.

Mr. Tacchi, of the P.W.D., said defendant was not supposed to be working on Sunday. Witness also stated that the Public Works Department had lost a lot of piping.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that theft of piping which had been said had become very common. Quite recently \$100 worth had been removed from the Pokfulam Road, and \$100 worth belonging to the University had also been stolen. And the other day a report had been received of the theft of 1,150 feet of piping, valued at \$300 or \$400. This last lot of piping had been taken out of the Colony. In view of the fact that a P.W.D. man had been caught it made the offence more serious. P.W.D. coolies and fitters had been suspected for some time, but there had only been suspicions until defendant was arrested.

Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATING.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

JAPAN AND GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, March 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked and captured the enemy's front and support lines to the east of Beaucourt on a 1,200 yards front, taking 173 prisoners. We also heavily repulsed several counter-attacks.

The enemy continues to yield ground to the east of Commeourt, where we advanced to a depth of 1,200 yards on a frontage of two miles. The total of prisoners taken during the day was 180.

VIOLENT ARTILLERYING.

AN ENEMY ATTACK.

Paris, March 5th.

A communiqué states:—There has been violent artillerying east of the Meuse. A German attack at Caurières Wood, after an intense bombardment, reached our first line, but was completely ejected by our fire. There were counter-attacks, but our line was maintained.

The French effectively bombarded enemy batteries in the region of Malancourt.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

CLEANING-UP OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 3rd inst., says the partial lull in the German retirement during the past two days is due to the increasing difficulty of the enemy to carry out the movement unobserved.

We are profiting by the lull to push forward our communications and to consolidate our advance. As an instance, yesterday was largely devoted to cleaning up, with the result that over two hundred prisoners were rounded up at various points, while our artillery secured a new objective. The lengthening range of the enemy artillery indicates that the withdrawal of his guns continues.

Aerial photographs have disclosed a rearward movement of batteries by road and rail.

The British troops repudiate the suggestion that the new gas shells are responsible for the retirement, which is due to the tenacity, gallantry and increasing weight of our armies.

A NEW BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, March 4th.

According to a message from Copenhagen, the German Military Authorities state that the British have taken over a new part of the Western Front from the French.

The above possibly refers to the fact, recently indicated in a communiqué from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, that the British line now extends eastwards beyond Sailly Saillies.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK

ENEMY'S SECOND LINE PENETRATED

LONDON, March 4th.

A French communiqué states:—Parties penetrated the enemy's second line trenches to the south of Nouvron, between the Oise and the Aisne, and did great damage.

There were violent artillery duels to the north and south of the Etain Railway, in Woëvre.

French air squadrons bombed hangars at Frisette; a powder factory at Bous les Hauts; blast furnaces at Welling; in the district of Sarebruck; and the railway station at Delme.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESS CONFIRMED

PETROGRAD, March 4th.

A message from Tcheran states that the Russians have captured Hamadan, and are pursuing the retreating enemy.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN'S CAPTURE HAMADAN.

LONDON, March 4th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Our Persian detachment took the offensive in the direction of Bidjar and have occupied a village two miles to the south-west thereof. We captured Hamadan on Friday.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LOSS.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on March 3rd. The vessel was probably mined.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

ROME, March 4th.

An Italian official message says:—After a violent preparation, the enemy attempted to storm our positions east of Gorizia, but was driven back with heavy loss.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISARMAMENT IN GREECE.

LONDON, March 4th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the Minister of the Interior has urged the Police and Gendarmerie Authorities to apply the disarmament decree more strictly, as the Military Control is dissatisfied with the results.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND ARMED NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

The Senate has adjourned without taking any action with regard to the Armed Neutrality Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.

The opponents to the Armed Neutrality Bill number twelve. They are denounced as the most reprehensible filibusters in history.

President Wilson has signed the Naval Appropriation Bill, and likewise the Bill authorising the issue of \$150,000,000 in bonds, to be expended on naval construction.

INCREASING SOLIDARITY OF ALLIES.

FIDELITY TO THE COMMON CAUSE.

PETROGRAD, March 5th.

An inspired statement regarding the Allied Conference states that it has afforded fresh proof of the increasing solidarity of the Allies, and their unswerving fidelity to the common cause. The conference decided upon measures for the better distribution of the common resources.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE MEXICAN PLOT.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.

It is now known that Count von Bernstorff was instructed from Berlin to arrange for the dismantling of German ships in the United States simultaneously with the receipt by Mexico of Herr Zimmerman's Note.

It is inferred that detailed instructions were sent to Count von Bernstorff, to make war with the United States impossible. Officials are reticent, but they have indicated that the plot was general and wholesale.

The New York World's Washington correspondent says there is a strong impression that an important section of Herr Zimmerman's Note has been withheld from publication, and that the Government has correspondence showing that the Germans sought to alienate the South American and Central American countries from the United States, instigated the recent Cuban revolt, and plotted a reign of terror in the United States in the event of trouble.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

In the Senate, Senator Sherman read a Berlin despatch containing Herr Zimmerman's admission of the Mexican plot, after which Senator Brandegee continued his speech on the Armed Neutrality Bill. He asked whether Americans were going to allow the Teutonic monster to trample them ruthlessly, and said war would be inevitable when armed American merchantmen entered the submarine zone; but war had existed since February 1st, when Germany's submarine proclamation defied the world.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose constituency (Missouri) is largely German, moved an amendment to the Bill, with a view to preventing the arming of munition ships or authorising the President to employ other instrumentalities. He said he heard that Navy experts had planned to provide merchantmen with submarine-chasing boats. He was thereupon denounced as revealing naval secrets. Senator Stone spoke for several hours, obviously with the aim of obstructing the Bill.

JAPANESE DENUNCIATION.

TOKYO, March 4th.

It is authoritatively stated that the German proposal of an alliance with Japan against America was never submitted to Japan in any form, officially or unofficially, but, if it had been, of course there would have been only one reply. The Premier and other members of the Cabinet denounce the proposal as an evil dream of degenerate minds.

PRESIDENT WILSON

UNPERTURBED.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

It is learned on the highest authority that President Wilson will arm merchantmen and take any other necessary protecting steps, even should the Senate be compelled automatically to adjourn to-day before passing the Armed Neutrality Bill, which is obstinately obstructed by a handful of Senators.

The President is confident that he possesses sufficient powers, and considers that the vote given by the House of Representatives, and the general attitude of the Senate, show that Congress is behind him.

In the meantime, 80 per cent. of the Senators have issued a manifesto to the public declaring that the Senate favours the Bill.

The Obstructionists' opportunities to speak are unlimited.

"YARROWDALE" AMERICANS STILL DETAINED.

AMSTERDAM, March 4th.

A message from Berlin says that the Americans on the Yarrowdale are still detained because of the prevalence of spotted fever among the British seamen. The message adds that it is hoped to raise the quarantine on March 7th.

GERMANY AND FLANDERS.

PROFESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

AMSTERDAM, March 4th.

A message from Berlin says that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg received a deputation of the so-called most active Flemish groups from Flanders, which expatiated on the affinities between the Germans and the Flemings. The Chancellor said he would be glad to help the latter in their struggle against the penetration of French customs, and said the Kaiser approved of the Governor General's measures aiming at the free development of the Flemish nation. This policy must be carried out during the occupation in order to secure the complete administrative separation of the two parts of Belgium, but both would be united under the Governor General.

RUSSIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

"THE GRAVEST BLUNDER."

PETROGRAD, March 4th.

The Duma has debated the recent arrests of workmen.

M. Konovaloff, Vice-President of the Committee, described the arrests as the gravest blunder. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workmen, who were determined to make every sacrifice to secure victory, and declared that mysterious bands four days ago prevented the publication of an appeal by the workmen that they might return to work.

ALLIED MISSIONS TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Allied Missions have returned from Russia most satisfied with the result of their visit.

TO FREE GERMANY'S SLAVES.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Anti-Slavery Aborigines Protection Society has appealed to the Colonial Office to proclaim the freedom of 185,000 slaves in German East Africa.

ITALY'S NEW LOAN.

ROME, March 5th.

The subscriptions to the new loan at present total two and a half milliards of lire, of which 1,720 millions represents new money.

SILVER.

LONDON, March 4th.

Silver is quoted at 37.5/10; less offering. The market is steady.

OBITUARY.

MR. H. J. C. CUST.

LONDON, March 4th.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry John Cockayne Cust, D.L., J.P.

[Deceased, who was 56 years of age, was heir to the Barony of Brownlow. He had a fairly long Parliamentary career, having been Conservative M.P. for Stamford, 1890-95; and for Bernersley, 1900-1906. He was at one time editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and was a member of the French Bar.]

GERMAN CONSUL ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Herr Kiliani, who, until after the outbreak of war, was German Consul General at Sydney, delivered a lecture at Munich recently on "The British Empire."

He said that ever since the South African War England had been living in terror of the collapse of the Empire, the "artificial structure" of which had at last been recognized. Her main anxieties could be characterized by the three words, Baghdad, Navy, and Economics. Herr Kiliani expressed doubt as to whether England would have engaged in the present war if she had realized the danger to India and the growth of Japan's power in the Far East.

As for the British Navy, it had already been proved that "the old British offensive strategy" had come to an end, and as to trade, it had been proved that the world would no longer tolerate a preceptor mundi. Herr Kiliani went on to maintain that "the Colonies had contributed practically nothing to England's intellectual development"; and he said that "it is a very remarkable fact that the English population in the Colonies degenerates and therefore requires new blood from the Mother Country, which, however, is no longer able to produce any suitable colonies."

CHINA AND GERMANY.

WILL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BE SEVERED?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 25th.

The Minister to Germany reports that he has been requested by the German Foreign Office to convey the following message to the Chinese Government:—

"The German Government is unable to change its new submarine policy, but in view of the friendly relations which have existed between Germany and China for so many years, and the fact that there is no actual *casus belli* for China to break off diplomatic relations, the Berlin Government will respect the lives and properties of Chinese subjects. Further, Germany will do her utmost to secure the participation of China in the future Peace Conference concerning the German-Japanese Shantung war. Therefore the Berlin Government hopes that China will not be influenced by others to adopt an anti-German attitude on the submarine question. . . . The Berlin Government believes that the new submarine warfare will hasten peace in Europe."

On account of the above telegram, and the still uncertain attitude of the United States towards Germany, final decision cannot be reached by the Peking Government without further conferences.

CHINA TO MAKE HER DECISION.

The vernacular press in Hongkong last evening stated that the Chinese Government had reached a decision regarding the policy which should be adopted by China towards Germany, and had referred it to Parliament for consideration. The Premier, in a statement to the Speakers, remarked that the Government favoured the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and the joining of the *Entente*.

The matter will come before Parliament to-day.

A later message states that the Premier has resigned.

The principal objector to the severance of diplomatic relations is President Li Yuan-hung, who appears to be obsessed with notions of Germany's military power. As a Cabinet meeting recently he expressed his opinion strongly, and to a delegation of Members of Parliament he stated his belief in the victory of German arms, and said that he would not be a party to China taking any course calculated to engender German unfriendliness.

The Premier and Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, however, outweigh the President, in whose judgement, on foreign affairs few Chinese have much confidence.

WAR NEWS.

SUBMARINES TAKEN BY ITALY.

A communiqué issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine on Jan. 13th says:

The enemy submarine V.C. 12, which the German Navy had ceded to Austria-Hungary, has fallen into our hands and has become a unit in our torpedo-boat squadrons. Another enemy submarine, the V.12, belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Navy, is also in our possession.

PLANS FOR SOLDIER SETTLERS.

The conference of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada to consider plans for the care of returned soldiers, and particularly land settlement schemes, has resulted as follows:—The Provincial Government have agreed to supply the Federal authorities immediately with complete information respecting lands available for settlement by soldiers and particulars of any colonization plans.

Proposals respecting the help to be given in obtaining employment for returned Canadian soldiers, and soldiers from Great Britain and Allied countries emigrating to the Dominion, were discussed, and plans formulated for close co-operation. All information available will be forwarded to the British authorities. The present conference having been called as the result of a request from the Imperial Government for information.

It was also stated that it was proposed to form a central body in the United Kingdom to have charge of emigration, and it was suggested that the Overseas Dominions should be represented. Canada readily falls in with this plan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RACING IN WAR TIME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—My personal opinion is that, in view of the many varied interests that are bound up in the Hongkong Races, and the large subscriptions accruing, it would have been an unwise action to put a stop to them. Such a course would have had a very depressing effect on the Colony, and, as a friend remarked to me the other day, there is a good lesson to be learnt from the words of the song: "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile."

I also, think, however, that the large subscription from the Jockey Club is not sufficient. The Chinese booths ought to have subscribed generously, and I fear the intention of handing over to the war funds the amount of any sweep they may win is confined to a few only. All who win ought to hand over something. If not the whole, 50 per cent. at least should be invested in War Savings and a further 25 per cent. given to War Charities.

I do not agree with Mr. C. D. Wilkinson when he says: "The heart should not be worn on the sleeve." It is said to be a national trait, that the heart is not worn on the sleeve by Britons, but it is very doubtful whether close secrecy of thought or excessive reserve of speech is desirable.

Mr. Wilkinson further says:—"Patriotism is not manifested by making unnecessary sacrifices." This statement is probably correct, but, at the same time, I think it is rather misleading, as the question at once arises, what sacrifices may be considered unnecessary? Volunteering for active service has been called the supreme sacrifice, for the volunteer often subjects himself to a violent change of life at extreme personal inconvenience and, finally, offers life itself to the cause. The picture which "Silver Bullet" draws of a citizen soldier coughing out his life's blood on a hillside is, no doubt, an actuality in a thousand cases in the recent "push" on the Ancre and neighbourhood, and the sufferer may be brother, son, cousin or nephew to any of your readers. What monetary sacrifice, then, could we make that might be labelled too heavy when ranged side by side with the sacrifice depicted by "Silver Bullet"? There can only be one reply and that is: No monetary sacrifice could be too heavy, even if it entailed eating and dressing like our servants and foregoing every present comfort. Few of us would care to make such a sacrifice—we would much rather go and fight—but for goodness sake do not let us talk about unnecessary sacrifices, when money, more money, and still more money is needed to smash the German machine.

We do not like to subscribe lavishly whilst scores of our neighbours hold back. Much might be done, however, by the War Savings and the War Charities Committees consistently advertising the obligations we owe to the State at this terrible time of stress.—Yours faithfully, "PEEBIS."

Hongkong, March 5th, 1917.

THE MILITARY SERVICE COMMISSION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The Commissioners understand that some uncertainty has been expressed with regard to their attitude towards applications from British subjects of other than British race, and they desire, accordingly, to state that, in pursuance of the terms of reference of the Proclamation whereunder they are appointed, they investigate applications from all male British subjects of military age, irrespective of race.

It is true that two Indian applicants were, with the consent of the Military Authorities, referred to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, with an intimation that the Commissioners were unable to deal with their cases, the reason being that it was thought that the applicants desired to enlist in the Indian Army, and the Commissioners had no information of the conditions of recruitment for that Army.

It has since transpired that one of these applicants desired to enlist in the Army in England, and steps have been taken to consider his application in the usual course.

All future applications from British subjects, irrespective of race, will be dealt with by the Commissioners.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

A. G. M. FLETCHER, Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

It seems there are some who are still dealing with an enemy whose vicious contrivances are killing our brave comrades by apportioning gains.

Will you still buy the product of an enemy, though the All-British product - SANAPHOS - is superior to it?

Sanaphos is the property of an All-British Company, the Chairman of which is Sir William Taylor, M.D., formerly Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces in India, and more recently Surgeon-General of the Forces.

Sanaphos is not a drug-medicine, remember—not a false stimulant. No stimulant gives such real strength as Sanaphos. It is just food—but its strength acts into your system almost instantly. It supplies the substance that makes muscle and strength. And it gives quickly the elements needed by tired nerves and brain—elements which are not supplied sufficiently by ordinary food.

All the active "enzymes" of fresh life are contained in Sanaphos. Therefore it is easily digestible.

Unlike preparations of "cod-liver oil," it does not cause digestive ills. Hundreds of Physicians, Hospitals and Nurses testify to the great value of Sanaphos.

It is a pure British product, an ideal nerve-reconstructor and food, prepared under the supervision of an eminent British chemist. It is sold at a less price (in a larger package) than the German-owned product which it displaces. It is a better remedial food, and its flavour is pleasant.

Begin To-day

your test of Sanaphos. Go to your Retailer. Get a bottle of Sanaphos. Emphasize "Sanaphos" and be careful not to accept any German substitute. Three times a day take two teaspoonfuls in half a glass of water (or in milk, cocoa, or beef-juice). See how quickly it gives new strength to the tired body, tired nerves and tired brain.

Sample Free.

If your Retailer has not Sanaphos, a supply sufficient for a test will be sent post paid if you mention your Chemist's name and address. Write to the nearest address below, or to The British Milk Products Co., Ltd., 50, Mark Lane, London, England.

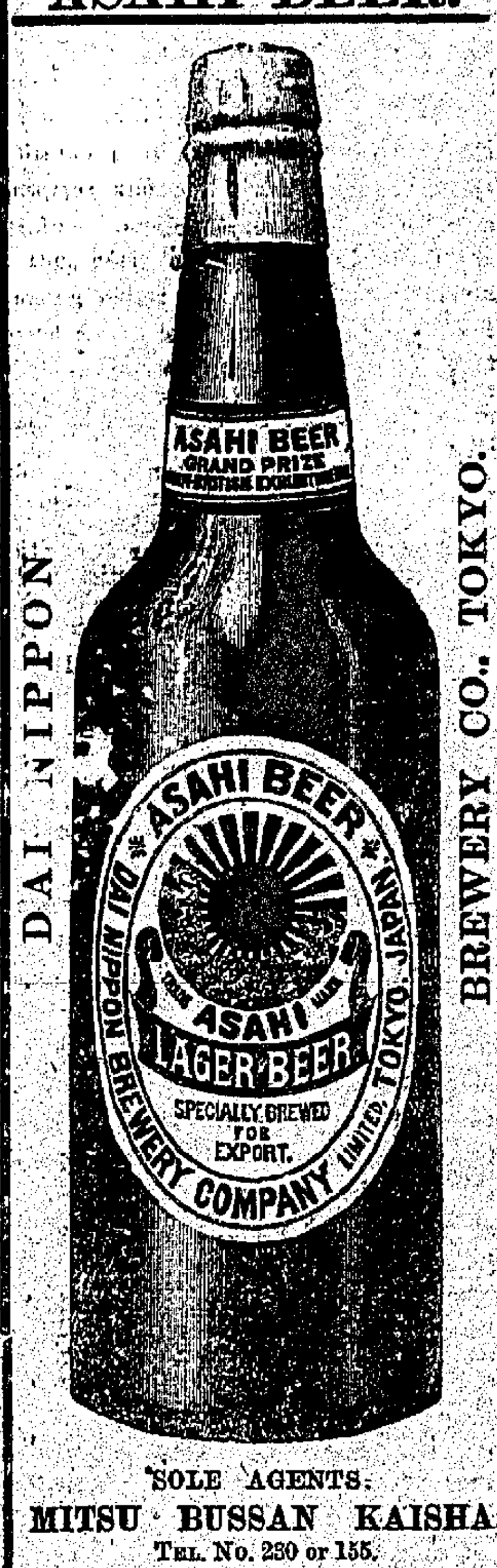
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Stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to: Messrs. Fletcher & Co., and The Queen's Dispensary, 7, Hong Kong Street, London, England. Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Danks Bros., Middlesex Street, London, England.

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CATARH
CONSUMPTION

LABOUR AFTER THE WAR—PROFIT SHARING AND PROFIT TAKING.

[BY H. G. WELLS.]

What does British labour think of the outlook after the war?

As a distinctive thing British labour does not think. "Class-conscious labour," the Marxists put it, scarcely exists in Britain. The only convincing case I ever met was a bath-chairman of literary habits at Eastbourne. The only people who are as a class conscious in the British community are the Anglican gentry and their fringe of the genteel. Everybody else is "respectable." The mass of British workers find their thinking in the ordinary halfpenny papers or in *John Bull*. The so-called labour papers are perhaps less representative of British labour than any other section of the Press. The *Labour Leader*, for example, is the organ of such people as Bertrand Russell, Vernon Lee, Morel, academic rentiers, who know about as much of the labour side of industrialism as they do of cock-fighting. All the British peoples are racially willing and good-tempered people, quite ready to be led by those they imagine to be able than themselves. They make the most cheerful and generous soldiers in the whole world, without insisting upon that democratic respect which the Frenchman exacts. They do not criticise and they do not trouble themselves much about the general plan of operations, so long as they have confidence in the quality and goodwill of their leading. But British soldiers will have a general when they think he is selfish, unfeeling, or a muck. And the Socialist propaganda has imported ideas of public service into private employment. Labour in Britain has been growing increasingly impatient of bad or selfish industrial leadership. Labour trouble in Great Britain is wholly upon the idea crystallised in the one word "profiteer." Legislation and regulation of hours, high wages—nothing will keep labour quiet in Great Britain if labour thinks it is being exploited for private gain.

LABOUR AND PRIVATE GAIN.

Labour feels very suspicious of private gain. For that suspicion a certain rather common type of employer is mainly to blame. Labour believes that employers as a class cheat workmen as a class, plan to cheat them of their full share in the common output and drive hard bargains. It believes that private employers are equally ready to sacrifice the welfare of the nation and the welfare of the workers for mere personal advantage. It has a traditional experience to support these suspicions.

In no department of morals have ideas changed so completely during the last eighty years as in relation to "profits." Eighty years ago everyone believed in the divine right of property to do what it pleased with its advantages, a doctrine more disastrous socially than the divine right of kings. There was no such sense of the immorality of "holding up" as pervades the public conscience to-day. The worker was expected not only to work but to be grateful for employment. The property owner held his property and handed it out for use and development or not, just as he thought fit. These ideas are not altogether extinct to-day. Only a few days ago I met a magnificent old lady of seventy-nine or eighty, who discoursed upon the wickedness of her gardeners demanding another shilling a week because of war prices.

She was a valiant and handsome personage. A face that had still a healthy natural pinkness looked out from under blond curls, and an elegant and carefully tended hand tossed back some fine old lace to gesticulate more freely. She had previously charmed her hearers by sweeping aside certain invasion rumours that were drifting about.

"Germans invade *Ust*," she cried. "Who'd let 'em, I'd like to know. Who'd let 'em?" And then she reverted to her grievance about the gardener.

"I told him that after the war he'd be glad enough to get anything. Gracious! They'll all be coming back after the war, all of 'em, glad enough to get anything. Asking for another shilling indeed!"

THE PUBLIC NEED.

Everyone who heard her looked shocked. But that was the tone of everyone's importance in the dark years that followed the Napoleonic wars. That is just one survivor of the old tradition. Another is Blissett, the solicitor, who goes about bewailing the fact that we writers are "holding out false hopes of higher agricultural wages after the war." But these are both exceptions. They are held to be remarkable people even by their own class. The mass of property owners and influential people in Europe to-day no more believe in the sacred right of property to hold up development and dictate terms than do the more intelligent workers. The ideas of collective ends and of the fiduciary nature of property had been soaking through the European community for years before the war. The necessity for sudden and even violent co-operations and submersions of individuality in a common purpose, which this war has produced, is rapidly crystallising out these ideas into clear proposals.

War is an evil thing, but people who will not learn from reason must have an ugly teacher. This war has brought home to everyone the supremacy of the public need over every sort of individual claim.

One of the most remarkable things in the British war Press is the amount of space given to the discussion of labour developments after the war. This is in its completeness peculiar to the British situation. Nothing on the same scale is perceptible in the Press of the Latin allies. A great movement on the part of capitalists and business organisers is manifest to assure the worker of a chance of heart and a will to change method. Labour is suspicious, not foolishly, but wisely suspicious. But Labour is considering it.

"National industrial syndication," say the business organisers.

"Guild Socialism," say the workers.

There is also a considerable amount of talking and writing about "profit-sharing" and about giving the workers a

share in the business direction. Neither of these ideas appeals to the shrewd head among the workers. So far as direction goes their disposition is to ask the captain to command the ship. So far as profit goes, they think the captain has no more right than the cabin boy to speculate in gains; he should do his work for his pay, whether it is profitable or unprofitable work. There is little balm for Labour discontent in these schemes for making the worker also an infinitesimal profiteer.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONTROL.

During my journey in Italy and France I met several men who were keenly interested in business organisation. Just before I started my friend N., who has been the chief partner in the building up of a very big and very extensively advertised American business, came to see me on his way back to America. He is as interested in his work as a scientific specialist, and as ready to talk about it to any intelligent and interested hearer. He was particularly keen upon the question of continuity in the business, when it behoves the older generation to let the younger to responsible management and to efface themselves. He was a man of fifty and forty. Incidentally, he mentioned that he had never taken anything for his private life out of the great business he had built up but a salary, "a good salary," and that now he was going to grant himself a pension. "I shan't interfere any more. I shall come right away and live in Europe for a year or so as not to be tempted to interfere. And boys have got to run it some day, and they had better get their experience while they're young and capable of learning by it."

I like N.'s ideas. "Practically," I said, "you've been a public official. You've treated your business like a public service."

That was his idea. "Would you mind if it was a public service?"

He reflected, and some disagreeable memory darkened his face. "Under the politicians," he said.

NEW MEMORIES AND OLD ACRES. I took the train of thought N. had set going abroad with me next day. I had the good luck to meet men who were interesting industrially. Captain Pirelli, my guide in Italy, has a name familiar to every motorist; his name goes wherever cars go, with a big, long capital P. Lieutenant de Tessi's name will recall one of the most interesting experiments in profit-sharing to the student of social science. I tried over N.'s problem on both of them. I found in both their minds the same attitude as he takes towards his business. They think any business that is worthy of respect, the sort of businesses that interest them, are public functions. Moneylenders and speculators, merchants and gambling gentle-folk, may think in terms of profit; capable business directors certainly do nothing of the sort.

I met a British officer in France who is also a landowner. I got him to talk about his administrative work upon his property. He was very keen upon new methods. He said he tried to do his duty by his land.

"How much land?" I asked.

"Just over nine thousand acres," he said.

"But you could manage forty or fifty thousand with little more trouble?"

"If I had it. In some ways it would be easier."

"What a waste!" I said. "Of course you ought not to own three acres. What you ought to be is the agricultural controller of just as big an estate of the public lands as you could manage—with a suitable salary."

He reflected upon that idea. He said he did not get much of a salary out of his land as it was, and made a regrettable allusion to Mr. Lloyd George. "When a man tries to do his duty by the land," he said.

COLLECTIVISM OR INDIVIDUALISM.

But here running through the thoughts of the Englishman and the Italian, and the Frenchman and the American alike, one finds just the same idea of a kind of socialism in ownership. It is an idea that pervades our thought and public discussion to-day everywhere, and it is an idea that is scarcely traceable at all in the thought of the early half of the nineteenth century. The idea of service and responsibility in property has increased and is increasing; the conception of "holding up" the user's conception of his right to be bought out of the way, fades. And the process has been enormously enhanced by the various big scale experiments in temporary Socialism that have been carried upon the soil of France. Powers of the most individualistic quality are being educated up to the possibilities of concerted collective action. My friend and fellow-student Y., inventor and business organiser, who used to make the best steam omnibuses in the world, and who is now making all sorts of things for the Army, would go pink with suspicious anger at the mere words "inspector" or "Socialism" three or four years ago. He does not do so now.

A great proportion of this sort of man, this energetic director of men in England, is thinking Socialism to-day. They may not be saying Socialism, but they are thinking it. When Labour begins to realise what is afloat it will be divided between two things, between appreciative co-operation, for which Guild Socialism in particular has prepared its mind, and traditional suspicion. I will not offer to guess here which will prevail.

—Daily News.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERVICE.

Dispatches to the Canadian newspapers show that the National Registration cards have been freely signed throughout Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia. In some cases applications were made for additional cards. In Galt, for example, nearly 100 per cent signed, and in Guelph 90 per cent. In Windsor, where there is a large French population, the response was unexpectedly satisfactory, and a good return is assured from Kitchener (formerly Berlin), which is a centre of the German community. It is evident that the general result will be far more favourable than was expected.

—Times.

THE CORNWALLIS-WEST CASE.

THE MORAL.

[BY THE EDITOR OF "EVERYMAN"]

I have always protested against the growing practice of sensational newspapers making capital out of the scandals of Society, and out of the infirmities of miserable human nature, against the practice of pandering to the prurient curiosity and the malignity of the vulgar. I would have preferred to dismise with the contemptuous silence she deserves the repulsive character who has for the last few days monopolised so much of the space of the press, so much of the time of high officers of State, and has even managed to distract the attention of the nation from the all-absorbing business of the war. Yet I do not think that either the space or the time or the attention has been wasted; for the Cornwallis-West trial throws as lurid a light on a cancer which has eaten into the political life of the nation that it has become a public duty to draw the moral and political lessons of what would only have been, otherwise, an uneventful and sordid scandal.

Literary critics have again and again exerted their ingenuity in drawing nice distinctions between what is legitimate drama and what is only common melodrama. The truth is that no such exact distinctions can be drawn. The same subject which may be tragedy to the man who feels may be only comedy to the man who thinks. Even so, the same subject may, according to the particular point of view, appear as an eternal human drama or as the cheapest of melodramas. The recent inquiry is a case in point. If a sensational dramatist had devised such characters and situations for the stage, if he could have imagined an old woman of sixty-two, a "lady" of high lineage, the mother of a Duchess and of a Princess, falling in love with an uneducated young soldier of twenty-seven, if he had shown the young soldier rejecting the passion of the old woman, if he had further shown the woman turning round and devising a diabolical plot to destroy the honour and to wreck the career of the young man, and if he had shown, as a contrast to the villainess of the play, another beautiful and noble-minded woman appearing as a "Dea ex-Machina," and rising to defend the injured and persecuted, and actually summoning a tribunal of high dignitaries of State to avenge the innocent and punish the criminal, if the playwright had constructed his play with such unreal characters and such impossible situations, we would have said that those subjects, which are depicted in ninety per cent of the melodramas applauded by the mob. We would have said that those glaring extremes of light and shadows, those contrasts between the Society woman and the soldier, between vice and virtue, were untrue to reality, and were an offence against all the recognised canons of dramatic art. We would have said that an old woman, the mother of a Princess and a Duchess, does not usually force her love on a young uneducated trooper, that in real life one does not come across such characters, and especially that in a great civilised community like Great Britain such a wicked woman could not possibly have encompassed the destruction of a virtuous young officer. In short, we would have dismissed the whole dramatic construction as a grotesque invention only fit for staging in a low-class picture-house play.

But once more reality has proved stranger than fiction. Once more life has proved more creative than the wildest fantasies of the playwright. Those unpromising elements of character and situation, which would have been grotesque and absurd if they had been merely invented, have been transformed and dignified by the magic of life into a human tragedy and a political drama of intense and personal interest. For, in the Cornwallis-West case, we are not concerned only with the elemental forces of private love and private revenge. We are concerned with a social and political drama of permanent import. The "heroine" stands, unfortunately, for a type. I do not mean that there are many English women like her outside lunatic asylums. I do not believe that there are many who would be capable of running a family as a vindictive farce for revenge. I believe her to be an entirely exceptional and abnormal case. But I do mean that there are thousands of Society "ladies" who, just like her, have used, and are using, their social "influence" to achieve political ends. There lies the sinister significance of the case. What gives it historical interest is not the fact that a miserable woman should have indulged her childish hatred, but that commanding officers should have been misled to such a woman, that commanding generals should have declared that they were quite ready to fight the battles of such a woman. What gives it abiding interest is that under our oligarchical regime merit and honour should be at the mercy of vice and stupidity. For, alas! it is only too obvious that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand victims would not have escaped so easily as Lieut. Barclay. There are many colonels and generals and politicians who would have yielded quite as readily as those men who did Mrs. Cornwallis-West's bidding. But a "Dea ex-Machina," a determined and noble-minded woman like Mrs. Birch, is the rarest and most improbable of exceptions.

Those are the reasons why the Cornwallis-West case will remain one of the causes célèbres of this generation. It has revealed the irresponsible power wielded by a decadent aristocracy, the subtle and poisonous influences which permeate the military services, as they permeate diplomacy. It has revealed the universal tyranny of sordidness, the sordid intrigues in high places, the promotion given to the unworthy, the patronage wielded by the incompetent. It drives home the fact, on which Mr. Wells commented but a few days ago in his stimulating articles published by the *Daily News*, the sinister fact of a few hundred families still running our so-called "British Democracy."

Mrs. Cornwallis-West for forty-four years has been in the limelight of "Society." Henceforth she is transferred to a larger stage; henceforth she will back in the limelight of history. For she may be quite certain that even the momentous events of this world-war will not cause the part she has played to be forgotten. She may rest assured that she has secured a "niche" in the annals of our history, even as the Duchess of Choiseul Praslin has retained a place in the annals of the Revolution of Forty-Eight; even as Monk Rasputin will be remembered in Russian history. Nemesis has decreed that from a social notoriety she has become henceforth a historical celebrity. For generations to come she will be remembered in popular imagination the "accursed thing" which during the war has been responsible for so many muddle and disasters—whence, after the war, Democracy will stamp out with inexorable severity.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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33.11.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 5th March.—2 p.m.—Flowers and Vegetables Show in the Botanic Gardens.
Friday, 6th March.—10.30 a.m.—Flowers and Vegetables Show in the Botanic Gardens.
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Dowdell & Co. Ltd.
9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—The Bing Boys are Here.
Saturday, 10th March.—11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators New Government Building.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAM HABIT.

Mr. Illingworth is a business man, and Lord Derby was once Postmaster-General. I therefore invite them, says "Londoner" in the *Evening Standard*, to look into the question of military telegrams. What would Mr. Illingworth say if members of his staff in Bedfordshire had sent messages two or three hundred words long to another branch of the business a few streets away, when a small boy could carry a letter in a tenth of the time? Some officers seem to conduct their correspondence, most of it not of the least urgency, by telegraph. Other Government departments have also acquired the telegram habit, but I am told the War Office is much the worst offender. It is specially objectionable at a time when the Post Office is hard pressed for operators and is spending large sums in paying for overtime.

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GREAT EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

MUNITIONS FACTORY ON FIRE.

As briefly announced by cable at the time a great explosion occurred at a munitions factory in the East-end of London on January 19th.

The damages were severe. Four large industrial works and several smaller ones were destroyed, and rows of small houses were demolished. It was estimated two days later that the death-roll would reach 100 and that the number of the injured would be not less than 400.

WONDERFUL SKY PICTURE.

More than once in the last two years and a half the people of London have heard the crash of high explosive and have seen its irresistible power of rending and smashing (says *The Times*). More than once the worst horrors of war have been brought to their doors and they have learned to bear, without flinching, the burden of war with self-denial, will accomplish their duty to the end, not stopping at any sacrifice.

The natural resources of our country are unending, and there is no danger of their becoming exhausted, as is apparent in the case with our enemies.

All the greater is the significance attached to the settlement of the question of supplies, which, under present conditions, is so important and so complicated.

Accordingly I call upon the Government, unified in your person, to devote its attention first and foremost to provisioning my valiant Armies, and behind the firing line to lessening those difficulties connected with supplies which are inevitable in a world war.

I count upon it that the joint efforts of the whole Government be concentrated on the realization of a large scale and the development of the measures recently taken towards this end. The question of provisioning the Armies and the civil population demands combined action, not only by all the authorities at the front and in the rear, but also by all the different Departments united under the control of the Council of Ministers.

Another problem to which I attach supreme importance is the further improvement of transport by railway and waterway. The Council of Ministers should in this connection work out decisive measures which will assure the full utilization of the means of transport, in order to be able, by the co-operation of all Departments, to furnish our troops in the firing line and behind it all that they require.

In pointing out these pressing problems for your attention, I express the hope that the activity of the Council of Ministers under your Presidency will meet with the support of the Council of the Empire and of the Duma, united in a unanimous and ardent desire to carry on the war to a victorious finish.

It is furthermore the duty of all persons called upon to serve the State to act with good will, uprightness, and dignity towards the Legislative Institutions.

In its coming activity in organizing the economic life of the country, the Government will find invaluable support in the Zemstvos, which, by their work in time of peace and war, have proved that they possess the shining traditions of my Grandfather of imperishable memory, the Tsar Alexander II.

The great expanse of the devastation. A chemical factory, a flour mill, and a number of smaller workshops and storehouses were destroyed either by concussion or by fire.

That alone would be a grave loss. But the most appalling effects of the explosion were felt in half a dozen streets of neat working-class dwellings opposite the chemical factory. On them the concussion spent itself with devastating violence. Scores of houses were utterly razed. Roofs and walls were blown away, floors collapsed, and homes in which their owners had obviously taken pride were left in ruins. The destruction of property was complete. The fire broke out in an upper floor of that part of the factory which is devoted to high explosive. The interval between the giving of the alarm and the explosion was less than ten minutes. Immediately facing the works was a fire station, built about three years ago. From this station the call was given to other stations in the district, and from one of them we learn that the explosion was heard seven minutes after the call. During that short interval some of the workers in the factory were able to make their escape.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Two heroic acts stand out prominently in the story of that terrible seven minutes. One is the splendid self-sacrifice of the fireman from the local station. They knew what terrific destructive energy was locked up in the flaming building, but they did their duty fearlessly. They had just time to run out to the hose and direct a stream of water on the flames before the awful blast shattered their engine, killed two of the men, and severely injured the rest. The splendid annals of the Fire Brigade contain no finer story of devotion in the face of death.

It is impossible at present to give more than the barest account of the second grand act of self-denial which brightens this ghastly accident. Andrea Angel, the chief chemist at the factory, a lecturer in chemistry at Bressanone College, Oxford, and a man in the prime of life—he was not quite 40—was in his quarters in another part of the works when one of the women employed there rushed in with the news that the explosives building was on fire. He promptly left his office, ran to the building, told the workpeople to go away as quickly as they could, and then, with an utter disregard for his own safety, assisted the firemen in their efforts to quell the flames until he and they were overwhelmed.

WRECKED WORKS AND HOMES.

Fortunately, the explosion occurred at an hour when few people were at work, and, as already stated, some who were working had time to seek safety. Thanks to this, the loss of life in the works and warehouses involved in the explosion and the fire which followed was much less than was at first feared, and less, also, than would be imagined from (Continued at foot of next column.)

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

VICTORY THROUGH UNION.

The Tsar of Russia has addressed the following Rescript to Prince Golitzin, the Prime Minister:

Having entrusted to you the responsible post of President of the Council of Ministers, I deem it opportune to point out to you the pressing problems the solution of which should be the main object of the Government's attention.

At the present moment, when the tide of the Great War has turned, all the thoughts of all Russians, without distinction of nationality or class, are directed towards the valiant and glorious defenders of our country, who with keen expectation are awaiting the decisive encounter with the enemy.

In complete solidarity with our faithful Allies, not entertaining any thought of a conclusion of peace until final victory has been secured, I firmly believe that the Russian people, supporting the burden of war with self-denial, will accomplish their duty to the end, not stopping at any sacrifice.

The natural resources of our country are unending, and there is no danger of their becoming exhausted, as is apparent in the case with our enemies.

All the greater is the significance attached to the settlement of the question of supplies, which, under present conditions, is so important and so complicated.

Accordingly I call upon the Government, unified in your person, to devote its attention first and foremost to provisioning my valiant Armies, and behind the firing line to lessening those difficulties connected with supplies which are inevitable in a world war.

I count upon it that the joint efforts of the whole Government be concentrated on the realization of a large scale and the development of the measures recently taken towards this end. The question of provisioning the Armies and the civil population demands combined action, not only by all the authorities at the front and in the rear, but also by all the different Departments united under the control of the Council of Ministers.

Another problem to which I attach supreme importance is the further improvement of transport by railway and waterway. The Council of Ministers should in this connection work out decisive measures which will assure the full utilization of the means of transport, in order to be able, by the co-operation of all Departments, to furnish our troops in the firing line and behind it all that they require.

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GERMAN DESERTERS IN HOLLAND.

MELANCHOLY TALES.

INGRATITUDE AND THEFT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT AMSTERDAM.]

The longer the war goes on the more frequently do cases of desertion from the German Army occur, and almost every day sees deserters dropping into the editorial offices of the great Dutch newspapers, especially of the "anti-German" ones, where they come to ask for assistance. Sometimes they come singly—humble, destitute, seldom decently clad, and with a frightened and suspicious look. Often also they come in couples or in threes or even more, dejected groups, showing signs of the merciless conflict from which they have escaped. It would be safe to say, indeed, that among the many deserters now entertained by the hospitable Holland, there are hundreds, possibly thousands, there is hardly one who retains anything of the detestable arrogance which was so characteristic of these men in the days before the war, and which is undiminished in the countless Germans sojourning in this country for various purposes, such as business, legitimate or illegitimate.

Nothing could exceed the melancholy indifference of the German deserter. It is not with pride that he relates that he has been three times wounded, has been sent from West to East and from East to South, that he has been struck by a shrapnel splinter in a Galician fortress and been decorated with the Iron Cross. He relates his experiences as things exterior to himself, as an excuse for the fact that he has finally given up the struggle. The German deserter becomes bitter after he has relieved his overwrought feelings in broken sentences, sometimes even embellished with typically German expressions which have stuck in his memory from triumphant Army Orders and trench literature. He asks if one has anything for him to do. He is without resources, and his fellow-countrymen in foreign countries send him away with the scornful reproach that he is a traitor and that they loathe the sight of him. He sums up his melancholy list:

"I have done a year on the Yser, been sent thence to Galicia, and finally have fought in Roumania, and all that time I have been suffering from consumption. I have received the Iron Cross, first and second class, and my wife and three children, scarcely made both ends meet, while for myself my fingers have become absolutely stiff. What have my fellow-countrymen in Holland done? Made war profits. And they send me away when, after these two years of indescribable suffering, I invoke their help!"

THE DESERTERS' UNION.

German deserters willingly allow themselves to be interviewed for a small payment, and so their complaint appears in the newspapers and there are those who have asked in the Press whether personal initiative could not take steps to see that these men were assisted through a public institution. They have, however, not waited for the realization of such a plan, but have lately established a union at Alkmaar, which they have christened "Deserters' Union—The Free Workers," in remembrance of a not altogether alluring past. The union hopes as far as possible to render assistance to the members. When the report of the establishment of the union penetrates to the frontiers many Landsturm men will most probably gladly cross the border who have hitherto feared the suspicion which the German frontier guards entertain for each other. They will overcome this apprehension and slip off to attractive Holland, where the Deserters' Union will look after their interests.

CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

The frontier correspondents of the Dutch newspapers have piquant examples to relate of the experiences of German deserters. Thus one man left IJzendoorn on New Year's Eve while six jealous colleagues fired six shots after him. Marvellous to say, not one of them hit him. When he found himself on Dutch territory and had felt himself all right, he turned round and called contemptuously to the frontier guard who had approached within a short distance, "You're pretty fellows, to fire six shots at a man without hurting him. No Prussian soldier does that. I am ashamed of you, therefore good-bye!"

A deserter of 33 years of age coming from Elten arrived at Zevenaar on Dutch territory in uniform and armed with his sword. He had lived for 23 years at Arnheim, in the Dutch province of Gelderland, and had been four times rejected for the German Army, until at last, about six months ago, he was approved for service. He passed all this time at the garrison at Wesel, and a fortnight ago his wife went to visit him with the intention of returning home towards the evening. The husband brought his wife on the return journey to the German frontier station of Elten, where he bought 4lb. of bacon to take to the front, while he would have to go after passing the great re-examination which had occurred on the previous day. The wife was rather surprised on arriving at Zevenaar suddenly to find her husband standing beside her on the platform.

German deserters do not only come over the German frontier, but also over the Belgian, and they exercise all their intelligence in order to avoid the live wire or to dodge the electric current, for the wire is charged at very uncertain times which are quite unknown to the men.

THE BARBER AND HIS GUESTS.

There is little trace of remorse at desertion of their Highest War Lord to be observed among them. Indeed, a (Continued at foot of next column.)

A BELGIAN SLAVE RAID.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT.

PITILESS METHODS.

[A trustworthy witness of some of the slave raids which took place in a small town of an agricultural province of Belgium gives the following description of what he saw on one occasion. More than 25,000 men have already been deported from this province, which also suffered very severely during the invasion. In several villages all the men who were spared during the horrors of the early days of the war have now been taken away.]

In X—all the men were obliged to present themselves in the seminary, where they were examined by some German officers. I had my watch in my hand. The examinations lasted on an average exactly 10 seconds for each man. All the young ones had to go without any distinction whatever; so had the skilled workmen, whatever their age. I saw very old men taken in this way.

The anxiety of the families cannot be described. From the time when the call was received everything has been done to try to comfort, if possible, the deported in their exile. The women have worked all night in order to prepare some clothes, they have spent their last reserve of money to buy some linen, a pair of boots, and a few provisions. During the long procession of the men, lasting from 7 o'clock in the morning till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, they have gathered in the market place awaiting the sentence which will take from them their husband or son. They cry, moan, and protest.

In order to keep the women away from the buildings where the examination takes place and to prevent those to be deported to the station, some Uhlans have been especially called back from the front. The men of the Landsturm cannot be trusted for such cruel work. They lack decision, and some of them, worn down by long absence from their homes, have grown soft-hearted and are ready to pity these people among whom they have lived. They seem to understand that, whatever happens, their Germany, the Germany of their small homes, is ruined. I even heard some of them encouraging the Belgians in their resistance and advising them not to sign an engagement to work for Germany.

No such meekness can be feared from the Uhlans. I have seen them at work, and they proved to be the worthy companions of those whose mission it was at the beginning of the war to spread terror among the Flemish and Walloon peasantry. They are in line before the seminary where the human cattle are sorted, and, revolver in hand, they face the women. Even after all we have heard about German atrocities the scene which occurred there seems scarcely believable, and if I had not seen it with my own eyes I should certainly have my doubts.

Listen to this, for instance. An old woman, 70 years of age, was pushing through the crowd in order to see if her son, her husband, or her grandson were among those taken away. A Landsturm man belonging to the garrison, who knew her, took her gently by the shoulder in order to keep her back. As the old woman went on weeping and tried to free herself a Uhlans came near her, a big young fellow, and deliberately, with all his strength, thrust his fist in the old woman's face. All the surrounding women burst out crying and protesting, but several Uhlans joined their comrade and began to beat the crowd with the butts of their rifles. The boom of the guns of Verdun could be heard during the whole scene.

When the Germans heard of the Kaiser's peace offer they lit large fires in the village to celebrate the occasion. And the Belgians! These are the words of a mother, talking of her son who is fighting on the Yser: "If he is not to come back to me victorious, I should prefer that he should never come back."—*Times*.

A small band of Germans who entered a barber's shop at Maasricht about Christmas gave quite the contrary impression. They came four together to be shaved, and the tale they told about their poverty and distress was so heartrending that the good barber was touched and resolved to treat them right royally for once. He set a large kettle of coffee in front of them and gave them food to eat to their hearts' content. The quantity of bread, sausage, and ham which the four caused to disappear in the twinkling of an eye is said to have been incredible. Two of them even persuaded the benevolent barber to give them lodging for the night. On Christmas Day the guests wished their benefactor a happy Christmas and could not find words enough to express their thanks for the hospitality they had enjoyed.

About midday, when the family were preparing to assemble at the table, the four again exhibited a desire to participate in the midday meal. The barber, however, had been rather taken aback by their hearty appetite on the previous occasion. Moreover, he said that he and his wife had to pay a family visit at Valkenburg immediately after dinner. The Germans asked with great interest whether they were going there by train. The barber unsuspiciously replied in the affirmative. When the family returned home at 6 o'clock the whole house was a scene of housebreaking. Apparently the doors and cupboards had been opened with skeleton keys. Investigation showed that a savings bank book had been taken away, as well as a quantity of silver money, cigars, soap, and all kinds of clothing. The barber accidentally saw two of the German deserters sitting in a cafe on the same day, pointed them out to the police, and on their being searched it was found that they had upon them some of the cigars, together with other items of the stolen property. The police have detained five other men under suspicion—all of them German deserters. Of course such an exhibition of gratitude is not invariable, and perhaps the Deserters' Union will contribute to raise the moral of the German deserter.

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The disease-breeding Fly arrives to infect your home. Be ready for it with our "HYTRIC!"

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4-chime, Baimon-chi, Higashiku, OSAKA, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: THE CWABI WATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Manufacturers.

Correspondence is respectfully solicited.

Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat

Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown. Of All Storekeepers.

Write to Messrs. A. & W. Ltd., Liverpool & London.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

PETER DAWSON'S

UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health journal wrote to the editor, asking why she was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quieting and reassuring influence to the vital forces, and you would then be happy, contented and optimistic."

"Then, too, you realize that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between beauty and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England."

"From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and serves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat."

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1916.

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipments at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFRAX & EYENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW and SINGAPORE ... "LUOWOW" ... On 6th Mar., 9 A.M.
HONGKONG ... "SHANGHAI" ... On 7th Mar., 8 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "CHANGHAI" ... On 8th Mar., 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 8th Mar., 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI ... "HONGKONG" ... On 8th Mar., 10 A.M.
HONGKONG, FAKUOL and HAIPHONG ... "KAIPOW" ... On 8th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHAN TUNG" ... On 11th Mar., D'light.
SHANGHAI ... "HUICHOW" ... On 14th Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 21st Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 21st Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "OENHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Airships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 6th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAIFONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 12th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Mako Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via TAMBA MARU (THURSDAY 8h)

via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE ... Capt. Akemura 12,500 Mar., at Noon.

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA ... SHIDZUOKA MARU (WED. DAY, 20th)

Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGGANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

MOJI and KOBE ... TOTOMI MARU (MONDAY, 12h)

Capt. Kanada 8,000 Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SHANGHAI ... NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 16th)

YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Takeda 9,000 Mar., at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and ... TOYORA MARU (SATURDAY, 20th)

YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Shiojima 9,000 Mar.

... FUSHIMI MARU (THURSDAY, 16h)

Capt. Iizawa 21,000 Mar., at 11 A.M.

... HIRANO MARU (FRIDAY, 22nd)

Capt. H. Frase 16,000 Mar., at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK ... MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
5 Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 223.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERSEA MARU	9,900 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (271.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (2122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, 187

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... STEAMER ... To SAIL

YOKOHAMA ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building, 187

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"BUBINA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 14th Mar., at 3 P.M.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer, proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 6th Mar., at 3 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf, Telephone No. 36 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are on board.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. 7 N

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.03 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	—	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Kagisa 5.00 P.M. Lotters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Shamshan	4.00 P.M.	—

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumohuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS.
OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro-Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for re-plating.

This VALUABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore we allow such exposures, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost.

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXIDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to state on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that calson Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Brass Bedsteads, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, all used attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local remedy again appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and polished on the shortest notice.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Polished and Plated.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East	\$11.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover	\$1.25
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	7.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by G. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	River "A" Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. G. V. Lloyd, with Maps and Illustrations	1.75
The Hongkong Typewriter, Sept. 18th, 1906	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	0.50	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	0.50	Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English and Chinese	—
Hongkong Hazard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	5.00	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English and Chinese	1.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Lady Smith Relief Column	1.00	Calcutta Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English and Chinese	1.00
Warlike Expeditions of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. F. Johnston	1.00	Plan of the West River	1.00
Political Outline of the Missionary Success in China	0.25	" " Victoria	0.75
Trade Mark Regulations in China	0.25	" " Kowloon	0.75
		" " Peak	0.75
		" " New Territory	0.75
		Power of Attorney Form	0.25
		Mail Tables for 1914, on card	0.25
		Do. on paper	0.25

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 5th.
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	55 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	109 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	111 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	99 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	125 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	55 1/2
SOVEREIGNTY, Bank's Buying Rate	38.45
Gold Loan, 100 lbs. per ton	\$ 48.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	37.50

SUBSIDIARY CITIES.

Hongkong	20 cents	place	\$0.02 Premium.
Hongkong	10		\$0.02 discount.
Canton	20		\$0.02 discount.
Canton	10		\$0.02 discount.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 5TH MARCH, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$687, sellers	24 1/2 for 1916	
INDUSTRIES.—				
Canton	\$50	\$375	\$25 for 1914	
China Electric	\$20	\$155	\$27 for 1914	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375	\$27 1/2 for 1915	
North China	\$100	\$150	\$60 for 1914	
Union	\$50	\$255	\$18 for 1914	
Yangtze	\$50	\$255	\$14 for year ending	
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$100, sellers	\$1.25 for 1916 [80-6.15]	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$19	31 int. for 1916	
Indo-China Ref.	\$25	\$41	10 int. for 1916	
Do. Do.	\$25	\$122, sellers	\$2.10 for year ending	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$83	39 1/2	
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$112, buy	\$12 for 1915	
Malayan Sugars	\$30	\$33	Pa. 5 for 1916	
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$82, sellers	Pa. 4 for bonus of \$2	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$125, buyers	for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$125, buyers	\$2 1/2 int. for 1916	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$83	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$100	\$83	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$83, buyers	50 cents for 1916	
Humphreys' Estates	\$30	\$35	\$2 for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$70, sellers	\$5.25 for 1916	
West Point	\$100	\$110, buy	Tl. 1 for year ending	
ONG.—				
Langkate	\$10	\$108	31-10-15	
Shells	\$10	\$28	2 int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$10	\$36	9% for 1915/16	
MINTERS.—				
Kallans	\$10	\$235	11 int. account 1916	
Rents	\$10	\$30	30-6-15	
Trough	\$10	\$30	None since 1910	
CORRIG MILLS.—				
Ewa	\$10	\$145	4 int. account 1916	
Kung Yik	\$10	\$18, sel.	Tl. 9 for year ending	
Shanghai	\$10	\$116, sel.	31-10-16	
Yangtzepoo	\$10	\$116, sel.	Tl. 0.90 for year ending	
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneo	\$10	\$8, buyers	72 cents for 1915	
China Lights	\$10	\$4.60, buy	None since 1910	
China Provident	\$10	\$8.20, sellers	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$10	\$24	\$3 for year ending	
Grown Island Cement	\$10	\$11.2, sale	\$3 for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$49, buyers	\$2.25 for year ending	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160	29-2-16	
Hongkong Paper	\$10	\$32	\$2 int. account 1916	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$30	\$1 int. account 1916	
Hongkong Trans	\$10	\$7.20	None for year ending	
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$9.80	31-5-16	
Do. New	\$10	\$1	Int. 7% account 1916	
Union Laundry	\$10	\$34	7% for year ending	
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$124, buy	40, 130 1/2	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$64, buyers	25 cents for year ending	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$10	\$8	\$1.25 for 1916	

RUBBERS.	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
(Singapore Currency)					
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$3.85	65 p.c.	10 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$11.50	35 p.c.	—
Changley	\$1	Oct.	\$2.20	30 p.c.	—
Kodah	\$1	Apr.	\$2.00	42 1/2 p.c.	20 p.c.
Koupa	\$1	Aug.	\$2.10	40 p.c.	15 p.c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Dec.	\$2.45	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$2.40	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
New Seremban	\$1	Jan.	\$5.30	23 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandycroft	\$1	Dec.	\$21.25	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Tapih	\$1	Dec.	\$21.25	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			3/2		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

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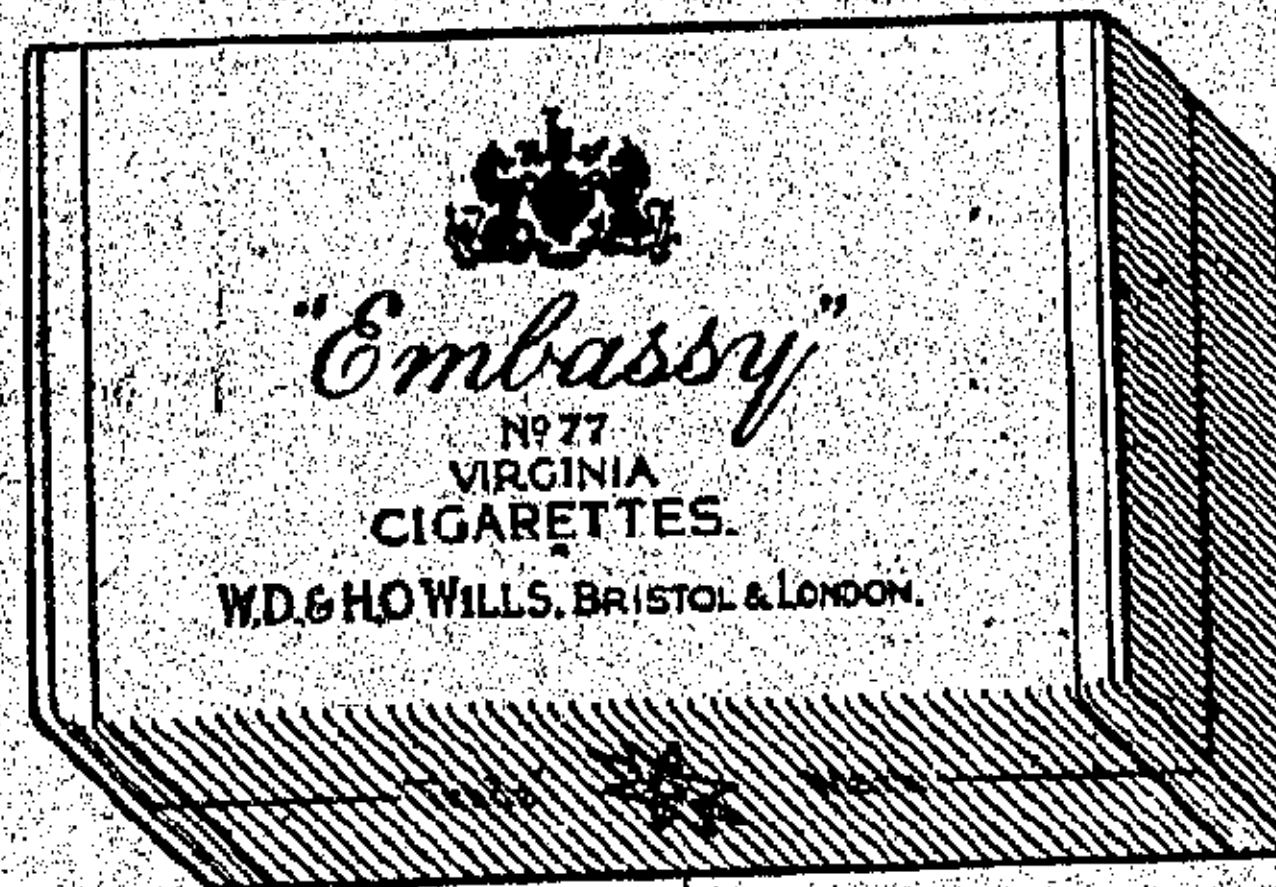
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HONGKONG'S FAVOURITE
VIRGINIA CIGARETTE.

EMBASSY No. 77,



HAND-MADE FROM SPECIALLY
SELECTED LEAF.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$1,500,000, at 2/1-15,000,000
Silver	\$18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.,
O. S. Gabbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shollim,
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917.

THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1915.)

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHINKIANG, YANCHOW,
WUHSI, WUHSI, ANSHING, TATUNG, TAI-
KIANGPO, SOOCHOW, HANKOW, SHAHAI,
TUNGCHANG, NANCHANG, TIENTSIN, PAOTING,
TONGHAI, LUANCHOW, TIANJIN, HING-
TAI, HANGCHOW, WEICHOW, SHACHIN,
CHIAHSIN, LANCHI, HUCKOW, NINGPO,
KAIYENG, CHANGTUNG, SHINGANG, LOCH,
CHOWKUN, TUNAN, CHOWKUN, TUNAN,
LUNGHAI, LUNGHAI, TUNAN, YIHUNG,
HUNGKING, CHIAO, TIENTSIN, TAIYUAN,
YANCHENG, FOCHOW, CHANGCHUN,
KIRIN, MUKDEN, NEUCHANG, DALREN,
HARBIN, TAIHAI, TIENTSIN, CHINGHAI,
ANSHING, CANTON, KWEIYANG, PEKING,
KUEIHA, SUIYANG, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every
description of Banking business transacted
years granted on approved securities. Special
facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON

Paid-up Capital	\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund	\$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on
application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN SHINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	15,000,000
Reserve Funds	4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kamenko,
Kieung, Makung, Pinan, Shih-
chiku, Taihou, Taiwan, Taro,
Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ham-
kow, Kiu-yang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE,
SOMERSET.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and
South-Western Bank, Paris Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-
mercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-
China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Austral-
Asia, and elsewhere.

N. YAMAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1916. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	\$1,500,000
Subscribed	\$1,125,000
Paid-up	\$500,000
Res. & Fund	\$500,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Man-
galore, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on
Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained
on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [82]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.